THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—NO. 92. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

OUTRAGES.

The Work Yesterday.

Return Judge Murphy Assaulted—President Judge Simpson Beaten—High Constable Curley Assailed—A High-handed Outrage—An Official Arrested without a Charge—Lieut. Killacky Held in $5000 Bail Therefor.

The crowd of roughs who held possession of the State House pavement yesterday afternoon remained on hand until long after night. Having imbibed pretty freely of whisky through the day, they were decidedly anxious for an opportunity to get at the radical Return Judges, and on several occasions rows were started near Sixth and Chesnut streets, apparently for the purpose of attracting the few faithful policemen who were stationed around the main entrance to the Supreme Court room, but they failed in effecting an entrance to the room. But failing in this they laid in wait, and as the Return Judges made their appearance upon the street, their faces were closely scanned.

The Assault Upon Return Judge Murphy.

Mr. E. V. Murphy, the Judge of the Seventeenth ward who had lost his return for the Assembly, and by which loss the Republican candidate received the certificate, went down stairs towards evening, and he had hardly put his foot on the pavement when he was assailed and roughly handled. He succeeded, however, in getting back to the room before any great damage was done to his person. It was evident from the personal appearance and conduct of these rowdies, that Mr. Murphy was the man they wanted. Their allegation was that he was a Mullen man, and that he would do anything to defeat Forsythe, and finding that by fraud it was impossible to get Mr. Mullen returned as the successful candidate, his friends had conspired together and adopted a plan by which Mr. Geisz would receive the certificate. The unfortunate part of this affair is that the Republican party will have to shoulder the blame of the rascality perpetrated by a disappointed faction of the Democracy. Mr. Murphy remained in the court-room until night, when he was escorted from the place by a detail of policemen.

President Simpson is Black-jacked.

Mr. J. Alexander Simpson, the President of the Board of Return Judges, started down the stairs, and, finding that the front door was locked, proceeded to the rear door, where he found two files of policemen drawn up. He passed hurriedly through, and while on the way a vagabond reached between two policemen and struck him in the back of the head with a black-jack. Mr. Simpson offered no resistance, and quietly wended his way through the detective office and went to his home in West Philadelphia.

High Constable Curley is Assailed.

While the crowd was on the front pavement, the man who had struck Mr. Corbitt during the melee in the court-room was pointed out to High Constable Curley. That ever-efficient officer proceeded to arrest the offender, when he was resisted. Finally he succeeded in taking his prisoner to the lock-up. Shortly after this Mr. Curley was met on the street by several of the shining lights of the Democracy, who took him to task for having arrested a Democrat, and threatened him. Mr. Curley quietly notified them that he was a sworn officer of the law, and as such he would take into custody any man who was violating the peace, and he wound up by telling them that if he found it necessary he would arrest them as quickly as any noted rough. This High Constable remained on the spot all the afternoon and rendered effective service in quelling the threatened row.

A High-handed Outrage

Many have been the complaints tha have been made of the police having exceeded their duty, but all that they have heretofore done pales before an outrage which was perpetrated last night upon the person of George F. Deiss, Esq., Chief Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas. This gentleman has been in that office for years, and it has been his custom, when the business of the day has been too much for him, to come down at nights and finih up the current business.

On every evening of the present week Mr. Deiss has been on hand, and generally until a late hour. Last night he was again present in the office, and having concluded his labors about 10 o'clock, he turned out the gas and was locking the door, when Lieutenant Killacky, of the Fourth district, with two policemen, stepped up to him, seized him, and ran him into the Central Station, where he was locked up.

His friends obtained knowledge of his incarceration and repaired to the Central Station only to be rebuffed and driven away. They failed to obtain any charge on which he had been arrsted, except that there were valuable papers in the office, and that any one found there at night, no latter who he was, should be arrested. The figure-head of the police department was given as authority for the arrest. The gentlemen then proceeded to the residence of Mayor Fox, who issued some instructions which were subsequently disregarded by the authorities at the station. The driver whom they had employed was beaten and driven away from the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets.

These gentlemen offered security many amount, but it was no use, the Lieutenant refused to listen to them. He even refused to send word to Mr. Wolbert, the Prothonotary of the Court, of the arrest of his chief clerk. At this time (11 o'clock P. M.) there was in the detectives' room a party of the worst element of the Democracy—men who have always been in sympathy with the worst criminals known to the law, men who have been identified with the most flagrant violations of the election law, men who would not hesitate to cut the throat of anybody, men who have been instrumental in the appointment of policemen in the lower sections of the city, men to whom some of the detectives give all the private information concerning any of their kind, and there were men who have more control over a portion of the detective force than even Mayor Fox himself. The scoundrels seemed to have full sway, anyhow they were in possession of the private room—a room which is held as a sacred spot, and which the representatives of the press are debarred from entering. Expostulation with the officers was useless, and it was not until 1 o'clock that Mr. Deiss was released. What could have been the motive for this arrest cannot be ascertained. The friends of the prisoner proclaimed the incarceration of Mr. Deiss the coldest outrage which has yet been committed by the police, and they notified all present that the attention of the court should be called to the matter at as early an hour as possible.

A Constable Beat.

Yesterday afternoon a constable of the Second ward, whose name we were unable to learn, stepped up to a rough, for whom he had warrant, on the State House pavement, and told him he had a warrant for him. The rough wanted to read, and the constable was proceeding to obey him when the scoundrel hit him square in the jaw. The constable then seized his prisoner, and he himself was seized by the police and marched towards the station. He there showed his warrant, whence was released, but by that time his prisoner had caped.

The Deiss Matter in Court.

On the opening of the Court of Common Pleas, this morning, Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., said:—May it please your Honor, I have to make you this morning a most extraordinary statement. One of the officers of your Court has been rested without a warrant, without an oath, with a charge. He was placed in a cell of the Police Department, was searched, and the keys were taken from him, which unlocked the receptacles for the records of the Court that are of the profoundest importance to a whole community. Having heard his own accot of the outrage, I hope and feel that you will add such a course against the offenders as will vindte, not only Mr. Deiss, who was the victim of this ol proceeding, but the honor of the whole commity.

George Deiss, chief clerk of his court, being sworn, said—Last evening, being much behind in my work, I was in the office engaged in bringing up my back work; about 10 o'clock I die preparations to leave, turned out the gas, clo the door, and locked it, making the usual noise doing so; when I got out on the sidewalk I was accosted by two police officers, who afterwards was away when I had told them that I was locking the door and seeing that all was safe; some one whom I didn't know as me what I was doing there, and I told him I was bringing up my back work; I think this was Rot Lyster Smith, who said that couldn't be so, cause the office closed at three o'clock; I told him I was there; Lieutenant Killacky and two other policemen then came up, and the lieutenant asked me if I had been in the office, and I told him I had been there doing my work; he then said, he wanted me, and took me by the left arm, and I think one of the officers also took hold of me; I asked them to allow me to walk like a gentleman, and I would quietly go along with them; they released me, and then conducted me to the Central Station House; I was there searched, and my private memoranda taken from me, and also the keys of the office, of the fire-proofs, and of the charter and deed drawer taken from me, which I remonstrated against; I was taken to the Rogues' Gallery, and in a few moments two officers came in and said they wanted me; I asked them what they wanted, and one of them said, "Cell No. 2;" I was put into a cell, and the Turnkey bolted the locks of the door and walked up and down outside; a man came to the little aperture of the cell, and I begged of him to allow me to go out and get bail, and to let my wife know what had become of me. Mr. Samuel Josephs and a Mr. Moore came and talked to me, and I prayed them to let me out, but they paid no attention to me; Alderman McMullin also came to talk with me about it; either he or Lieutenant Killacky asked me if they could not go to the office and see what was done, and I consented if they would allow me to attend them; we went together to the office, and I gave them every facility to find if any wrong had been done. Mr. Givin then came to go my bail, and Alderman McMullin took bail in $1000 to answer a charge of suspicion of tampering with the returns filed in the office of the Court of Common Pleas; could not recognize the other officers; I saw no warrants; they did not say they had one.

Judge Allison—This is a most high-handed outrage by one officer, assisted by others of this police force whose duty it is to protect the community. It is a wrong committed upon Mr. Deiss while engaged in the performance of his duties in this court. I will at once issue a warrant for the arrest of Lieutenant Killacky, and the other officers if they could be recognized, returnable forthwith before me.

The warrant was issued, and in a short time Mr. Mayhew, officer of the court, made return to it, bringing Lieutenant Killacky with him, who, being called before the court, heard Mr. Deiss' statement repeated under oath, and then made this defense:—

Last night there was great fear of disturbance in this neighborhood. The Chief of Police sent for me, and I had a force to protect this quarter, and particularly the public offices, there having been a great robbery committed at the corner of this street but a week or so ago. Seeing this gentleman coming from the court office at night, I arrested him on suspicion of wrong. I took him to the station-house and did as he says. I sent word to his wife, and then went to the Mayor for instructions; he told me what to do, and I released him upon security being taken by Alderman McMullin; I thought I was doing my duty, and if I have done wrong I am sorry for it. The keys taken from this gentleman were locked up in the receiver's desk at the station-house.

Judge Allison—Did not Mr. Deiss tell you what he was doing, and who he was?

Lieutenant Killacky—Yes; but how, your Honor, could I know he was telling the truth?

Judge Allison—Well, sir, you must know that when an officer arrests a citizen without warrant, he does it at his peril; and if you have not been properly instructed as to your duty, you had better have recourse to some one who can better inform you what you are to do. Unless you see a misdemeanor or felony actually being committed, and arrest without a warrant, you are answerable for your conduct. Now, you have been guilty of a gross outrage upon Mr. Deiss, a gentleman in the employ of the Prothonotary of this Court, and at the time of his arrest just leaving the performance of his duties in regard to the records of this Court. No man in the community bears a better reputation than George F. Deiss. This is an outrage unprecedented in this city, and one I hope never to be repeated. I now hold you in $5000 bail to answer this charge at the next term of the Court, and you are to remain in custody until this bail is given.

The Case of the Doorkeepers who Hustled Out Deputy-Sheriff Van Hook.

This morning at ten o'clock Judge Allison sat to give a hearing in the case of Jesse Cottmann, Jacob L. Baugh, Henry Connor, and James Buckley, the four doorkeepers who were arrested yesterday for assaulting Deputy-Sheriff Van Hook, when he went to the Supreme Court-room to serve a writ of mandamus, from this Court, upon the Board of Return Judges, J. Alexander Simpson, President of the Board, who was attacked by some ruffian in Independence Square last night, appeared in Court with a huge plaster covering the fearful wound inflicted upon his head, and received the congratulations of his numerous friends upon having escaped assassination.

Mr. Van Hook stated, under oath, that yesterday the writ was placed in his hand for service, and he proceeded to the room where the Return Judges were sitting to serve it. When he had obtained entrance he addressed the President of the Board, Mr. Simpson, and informed him that he was the bearer of a mandate from this court, and began reading it; but some one cried out, "To —— with his writ!" and he was seized by the throat by several of the defendants, thrown from the room, and the writ torn. Upon making complaint to the court of this treatment, he obtained a force of policemen and returned to the room, and placed his mouth to a crack of the door, and in a loud tone said that he had a writ to serve upon the Board, and demanded entrance. The door not being opened, he threatened to break down the door, which he finally proceeded to do. Then the door was opened and he entered. Some one raised a club to strike him. He then jumped up on the table and read the dilapidated writ. Upon going out the Chief of Police proposed to him to have a force there, but he said he had no authority to suggest such a thing, and then went away.

Mr. Dropsie cross-examined him, asking Mr. Van Hook if he did not say he had a writ from the Supreme Court.

Mr. Van Hook said he did not.

Question—Did you not say at the door you were a return judge?

Answer—I did not, sir.

Question—When you went the second time did you order anybody to be arrested?

Answer—I did, sir.

J. Alexander Simpson sworn—I was President of the Board of Return Judges, and I gave the doorkeepers instructions not to admit anybody except return judges, officers of the court bearing process, and representatives of the press; we proceeded to the count, and about midday I heard a disturbance at the door and my name called; I looked up, and saw Mr. Van Hook moving in with the officers; he said he had a writ from the Supreme Court, and I called order; but the next moment he was outside and the door was closed; he did not announce to me his position or his errand, or else I would have seen that he discharged his mission.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hirst—I heard him say he had a writ from the Supreme Court; when I heard that the officers were outside waiting I ordered the doors to be opened; the rapping at the door the second time did not last longer than two minutes at the outside; the door was barricaded by one settee; I was determined that no crowd should break in and disturb us in our labors; there were a large number of persons outside.

Mr Beatty sworn—Substantiated what Mr. Simpson said; the only thing he heard Mr. Van Hook say was Supreme Court. The whole thing was done in a moment.

Cross-examined—I heard court.

N. F. English sworn—I was a return judge yesterday, and heard this disturbance; I saw Mr. Van Hook being ejected from the room; saw him holding up a paper, and heard him say Supreme Court.

Mr. Connor, one of the doorkeepers, testified—I heard the rap at the door and I opened it to Mr. Van Hock, and asked him if he was a return judge, and he said he was. Some one said he was not, and I at once proceeded to put him out. As he was going out he held up a paper, saying he had a writ from the Supreme Court. Several helped me to put him out; I heard him say he had a writ from the court, and he was yet put out; the paper caught in the door and was in that manner torn; the reason I didn't let him in when he came the second time, I refused to let him in because I could get no answer as to who wanted admission; I could see through the broken panels that there were policemen outside; I would not let Van Hook in until I had instructions from Mr. Simpson.

W. E. Corbitt, reporter of the Associated Press, testified that he was present at the meeting of the return judges, and saw Mr. Van Hook enter the room and put out; he saw the police going to the room, and understood the judges feared a mob; upon Van Hook's return, he (the witness) was arrested by his order; the policemen who arrested him kicked and cuffed him, and threatened to kill him; they took him to the station-house, and immediately ran away without making any charge against him.

Mr. Cottman, one of the doorkeepers, made a statement corroborative of the one made by the others.

Mr. Baugh, also, made a similar statement to purge himself from the contempt of Court.

The defendant Buckley did not appear in court, the reason for which was stated to be that upon the return of the Deputy Sheriff Buckley was not readmitted, and notice could not be served upon him.

Mr. Van Hook denied that he said he was a Return Judge, or that he said anything about the Supreme Court.

Mr. Dropsie here mentioned the fact of the order of the Supreme Court that no session of Nisi Prius should be held during September and October, and there could have been no writ from that court when Mr. Van Hook entered the room.

Mr. Hirst said he deemed the difference a small one, whether the judges understood the writ as from this Court or the Supreme Court; they knew it was a writ from some court, and that Mr. Van Hook was a Deputy Sheriff. Instead of receiving the process of the court respectfully, they seized the officer who went to serve it, and violently thrust him from the apartment.

There was not in the annals of jurisprudence a clearer case of contempt of court. Even when they knew the police force had been summoned to aid in the execution of the writ—for they were informed of the approach of the policemen—they still barricaded the door, which had to be battered down; and that door now was a monument of contempt for this court.

Mr. Van Hook said he had no personal feeling in the matter; he was not injured, and he would leave it to his Honor to say whether himself or the dignity of the Court had been hurt.

Mr. Hirst knew this was a period of excitement, and the act was done with but little reflection, and perhaps a reprimand to the offending parties would be sufficient, but of course so great an error should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

There being no testimony against Mr. Cotman, he not having taken part in the ejection of Mr. Van Hook, there was no occasion of remarks from counsel in his behalf; but for the other defendants, Mr. Dropsie spoke briefly, pleading the excitement and other circumstances of the time as going to show that the defendants acted under a mistaken idea of their duties, and had no intention of showing disrespect to this court.

Judge Allison said when the writ of this court issued, I thought the men chosen to so high and important a position as that of return judge certainly would receive at least as good and honorable citizens should receive it, for it was the law that spoke and not myself, and the law cannot be disobeyed without the inconvenience of heavy penalties.

But when Mr. Van Hook made return of the treatment he had received, I could not but feel surprised and disappointed at such conduct. I at once issued an order for the arrest of the parties who had been guilty of this flagrant contempt, and made it returnable before me this morning. I knew I should act promptly in such a matter.

I take it to be of but little importance whether Mr. Van Hook said he had a writ from this Court or from the Supreme Court, for they knew it was a writ from a high court of justice, and should have received it with submission. A man is presumed to intend what he does, and though the essence of an offense of this character is an intention, yet a man charged with it is to be judged in the same manner as a man charged with perjury; that he is guilty if he swore to a thing which he did not know to be true or false, if it proved to be false, as well as if he swore to what he knew to be false. Now, it will not do for these gentlemen to come in and say that they did not know the process was from this court. I am not disposed to deal harshly with these men or with others; but there has been of late such manifestations of a spirit of violence in this community, that steps must be taken to show that violence and terror have not and cannot take the place of law and order. In coming to a conclusion on this matter, I am somewhat influenced by the subsequent conduct of these parties in barricading the door against the armed force of the police who had come to the assistance of the officer entrusted with the execution of the process instead of opening wide the door and admitting them quietly.

I am not allowed by law to do what I otherwise would do, namely, send these parties to prison for a contempt committed out of the actual presence of the Court; but I will do all that the law permits, and will impose a fine that may be effective in showing everybody that these abuses of the law will in every case be heavily punished. I therefore order that Jacob L. Baugh and Henry Connor each pay a fine of $220, and stand committed until this order be complied with, and that Cotman be discharged.

The First Senatorial Contest.

In the matter of the contest between Diamond and Watt, which was before the Court yesterday, Mr. Hirst presented the following petition:—

"To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia:—

The suggestion of Alexander J. Diamond makes known unto your Honors that he is a qualified elector of the First Senatorial district of this Commonwealth, and of the Twenty-sixth ward of the said city, and that he was a candidate for Senator in said district at the general election held in said district on Tuesday last; that in the Third division of said ward he received at said election 159 votes, and in the Fourth division of said ward he received 188 votes; that at a meeting of the judges of the several divisions of said ward held on the evening of the 13th instant, a portion of said judges were in session to receive the votes of said divisions, and then and there made out an imperfect and incomplete certificate of election to be submitted to the Return Judges of said district, wherein two divisions were entirely omitted, and in each of said Third and Fourth divisions the vote of your petitioner was stated to be as follows:—In the Third division, 59 votes, instead of 159 votes, and in the Fourth division 88 votes instead of 188 votes for him for said office; that the said certificate was therefore incomplete, and does not state the vote of said ward as by law is required, wherefore the said division judges have not performed or completed the duty enjoined upon them by law, whereby great wrong and injury have been done to your petitioner and others like him, qualified electors of said Senatorial district.

Wherefore your petitioner prays that your Honor will award a mandamus to the Judges of the said divisions of said ward, to wit:—William Justin, Thomas Robertson, Michael McGrath, Thomas Prichard, Alexander Kyle, Robert J. Patton, Henry M. Hoffner, William Wilson, and William Caterson, commanding them to recommence and perform their said duty in this behalf, and proceed to count and certify the vote of the several divisions of said ward. ALEXANDER J. DIAMOND.

After discussion by counsel, Judge Allison said:—This is precisely the same application that was made to me yesterday. The returns were *prima facie* correct, not a forgery. They may probably be false and fraudulent, but certainly not a forgery. We must not call things by wrong names, nor confound one thing with another. We had yesterday a plain, palpable, unmistakable forgery; but the returns in question this morning were not like it. Though, as I say, they may be false, yet *prima facie* they are correct. Now the act of Assembly provides a remedy for a wrong like this by giving a right to a contest. We cannot usurp the rights of the Legislature. I would go far to correct this wrong, which I am convinced it is, had I the power, but there are limits beyond which I cannot go, and I cannot give the remedy you ask. This is nothing else than a false return, for which the law has adopted a separate and distinct remedy.

THE PULPIT.

Are We to Have Another Tyng Trial?

We take the following from the New York *Independent*:—

"The Rev. Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia, an Episcopalian of the most liberal and evangelical type, and who has the reputation of being one of the most successful preachers to children in the country, was lately invited to preach a sermon in the Congregational church to the children of Woburn. It is an immense building, accommodating an audience of sixteen hundred; and no other church in town would hold the children and adults of the various Sabbath Schools. But there is a snug little Episcopal church, having an average audience of not over fifty; and the pastor, hearing of Dr. Newton's coming, addressed him a note, offering the intruder the use of his little church, but on the authority of the revised canons of the Episcopal Church forbidding him to preach elsewhere in the limits of his parish. Dr. Newton preached according to appointment, giving the opportunity for another Tyng trial."

An Explanatory Letter from Dr. Newton.

In the last issue of the *Independent* the following is published:—We lately mentioned the fact that Dr. Newton, of Philadelphia, had preached a sermon to children in Woburn, Mass., in opposition to the protest of the Episcopal rector of the place. Dr. Newton sends us the following note of explanation:—

PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1869.—To the editor of the *Independent*—Dear Sir:—In your paper of last week my name is mentioned in connection with a recent service held at Woburn, Mass. Will you allow me the privilege of saying a few words in reference thereto?

From the way in which the matter was stated in the *Independent*, the inference might fairly be drawn that I had designedly and persistently sought an opportunity of breaking one of the canons of the Church to which I belong. Such was not the case.

No one can think worse of the canon in question than I do. I consider it eminently unjust and oppressive. But much as I dislike it, I yet feel myself bound to conform to it so long as I am a minister in the Protestant Episcopal Church. That there was no intention on my part to do anything contrary either to the letter or spirit of that canon, in what took place at Woburn, will appear from these three considerations:—

In the first place, when the engagement at Woburn was made, I was not aware of the fact that an Episcopal church had been formed in that town.

Secondly, my service there consisted only of an address to the Sunday School of the Congregational church. This was not necessarily an official or clerical act. It was only what any layman might have done. It was not an act, therefore, which came fairly within the range of the canon in question.

And thirdly, the letter of prohibition from the Episcopal rector at Woburn only reached me a little while before the time for meeting my engagement. There was no opportunity of recalling my appointment. I was obliged, therefore, either to meet it as I did, or to have gone to the place of the engagement and have stated the cause of my failure to make the promised address. This would have thrown the odium of the failure on the prohibiting rector of the little church in Woburn, and have turned the public sentiment of that whole community against him and his struggling enterprise.

It seems to me that prudence, and charity, and common sense, and every manly and Christian feeling pointed out the course adopted by me as the only proper one under the circumstances.

With great respect, very truly yours,

RICHARD NEWTON.

FRANCE.

A Remarkable Article by Girardin—The Empire's Downfall.

Sensation has been caused in Paris by an article, which has appeared in the *Liberte*, by M. Emile Girardin, in which, having enumerated the failures and blunders of the Empire, he proceeds to predicts its fall. "The Second Empire," he writes, "is toward the end; its fall is inevitable. The fall of the Empire of '52 is the revenge of the Revolution of '48. Was it possible to avoid this retaliation of the Revolution of '48, this explation of the *coup d'etat* of '51 and fall of the Empire of '52? Yes, in 1852, and again in 1866, by causing France to forget the loss of her liberties, in giving a great impulse to her prosperity, and the wise irrigation of all the abundant sources of wealth which she possesses, and finally by a great financial and fiscal reform, which then formed the solution of the peace problems in the European programme, and of the Government's task of promoting the general happiness of the people. Yes! even again in June, 1869, after the general elections (although it was very late), by redeeming the faults committed—by a plebiscite rendering in full to France not only all the liberties of which she had been deprived in 1851, but also those which were omitted in 1848 in the precipitation of the popular triumph. In place of a plebiscite which would have penetrated all the strata, even the most dense of universal suffrage, what has the imperial Government, notwithstanding to recede, nor advance resolutely, accomplished? It has given the preference to a Senatus Consultum, which leaves the immense mass of the electors indifferent or defiant. In place of an amnesty without conditions, restrictions, or exceptions, which would have been a great act, it has divested the amnesty of August 14 of all its prestige by the statement which appeared two days after in the *Journal Officiel*, a most inconsiderate statement, which declared that the amnesty excepted M. Ledru-Rollin, one of the three most powerful personifications of the Provisional Government, whom the outlawed of 1815 and 1830 himself had hastened to acknowledge with enthusiasm, and to salute with transports of joy. Is it still possible to avoid this revenge of the revolution of 1848, explation of the *coup d'etat* of '51, and fall of the empire of '52? It is this, without fear or illusion, we ask of a man accustomed to look revolution in the face without fear, but also of a man who never deceives himself, and knows that revolution, cruel mother that she is, has never given birth to liberty but to destroy it. Here is our response:—If he fails to estimate correctly all the difficulties of the situation; if danger neither enlightens, inspires, nor hastens him; and if he loses the last hour which remains to him, the empire is lost!

THE INDIANS.

Attack by the Savages on a United States Surveying Party.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Tribune, Oct. 9.

We are kindly furnished, by Surveyor-General Babcock, with the following letter, giving an account of an attack by a large party of Sioux Indians upon a party of surveyors in Western Kansas. The surveying party can muster a pretty strong force—thirty or forty men—on an alarming occasion, and, as every man is well armed, can make a hard fight when attacked. Their mode of operation is to run the lines in the same vicinity, close together, so that the parties do not get separated so far that they cannot rally on a common centre, when threatened. This combination of several "outfits" has been found necessary for self-protection from the Indians, and has thus far worked well:—

GRINNELL STATION, K. P. R. R., Oct. 3, 1869.—C. W. Babcock, Surveyor-General—Dear Sir:—We have just arrived here from the completion of the northern portion of our survey, a part of which I have this day transmitted to you. We assure you we are glad, once more, to obtain a gleam of civilization, as our trials have not come single-handed.

One week ago yesterday, on arriving on Prairie Dog Creek, about thirty miles from this place, we were surrounded by about two hundred Sioux Indian warriors, who appeared jubilant over their game and our misfortune. This was in the evening. During the night we fortified, and next morning were circled, and one of the boys captured one of the long-haired gents, and they found that their task was not so easy. While in the height of our anxiety, and most of us thinking about sweet home, we were most providentially released by the appearance upon the scene of a portion of General Carr's command of the 2d and 5th United States Cavalry, with Pawnee scouts.

It appears that they had been for some time on the trail of these Indians, and, thank fortune, they found it fresh, and in time to save us. It is supposed that the Indians are endeavoring, by this mode, to drive the buffalo south.

The prairie is now rapidly burning north of the Saline river, but we will endeavor to prosecute our work so as to be through by the 1st of November.

ARMSTRONG & McCLURE.

THE PEQUOT.

A Regular Haytien Cruiser.

Says the *Tribune* of yesterday:—

The screw-steamer Pequot, lately suspected of filibustering proclivities, has settled down into a legitimate cruiser of the Haytien Government, and will take her departure from this port on Saturday morning. The Pequot is a much finer looking, better built, and faster vessel than the Algonquin, whose place she fills in the Haytien navy. She was built by the Government in 1864, and did good service in capturing blockade-runners on the coast of North Carolina.

The Pequot was sold by the Government to John S. Geness, of New York, for $7700, and by Geness to the Haytiens for $45,000 in gold. She is a fourth-rate screw, 593 tons, old measurement; length 200 feet, and breadth of beam 28. She carries one 11-inch pivot, and four 30-pound broadside guns. The following are the officers:—E. Biondi, Captain Haytien Navy; George E McConnell, Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer; Frank C. Hall, Lieutenant, Navigating Officer; Chas. G. Hall, Master and Watch Officer; James H. Greenfield, do.; Charles W. Austin, Pilot; William A. Pennell, Chief Engineer; D. H. Newman, First Assistant; William N. Buckley, Second Assistant; A. Dumas, Paymaster; John Reiny, gunner. The crew, mostly Americans, are eighty in number. The wages of the ordinary seamen are $25 per month, and of the firemen, $45 per month in gold. Captain Biondi was an Acting Master in the United States Navy during the war, and commanded the English steamer Don, which was captured in 1865 by the Pequot while running into Wilmington. The crew are in the best of spirits, and hope to give a good account of themselves.

FLAMES.

The Terrible Fire at Bordeaux.

The late fire in the port of Bordeaux was doubtless one of the most serious of that kind of calamity that ever afflicted any seaport. There were sixteen vessels totally destroyed, and numerous others more or less damaged. Those destroyed were composed of thirteen ships, one brig, and two schooners, together with their cargoes, valued at nearly half a million of money. And all this was caused by a man carelessly throwing a lighted lucifer match upon the deck of a lighter engaged in transporting petroleum in the harbor. The combustion was quickened by an easterly wind, which, of course, helped to spread the flames; but to the lack of energy and of adequate means for such an emergency may be laid a large portion of the loss. The vessels on fire were not only allowed to ascend through the thick tiers of vessels along the Garonne, but also to descend again when the tide turned, succeeding in the second trip in firing many vessels that had escaped their first visit. With the contemptible means for suppressing a conflagration in possession of the Bordeaux folks, the only wonder is that all the ships in the harbor and the whole town, also, were not burnt up. The correspondent of the London *Times* says that such a thing as a steam fire engine is unknown in Bordeaux, and that a few hand pumps, too small to be of much use, were the only things they had to fight the flames with, with the exception of a large water-butt, mounted on wheels and drawn by horses, which, however, did not much service, as, at the height of the conflagration, it was awaiting a hand pump to utilize it, while the firemen were standing around serenely contemplating the scene. Bordeaux is most decidedly behind the age in fire engines.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Steam Frigate Lancaster—Her Inspection by Secretary Robeson—Doings of Jeff. Davis—Meeting of the New York Gold Board.

Financial and Commercial

FROM THE SOUTH.

Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter Inspect the Steam Frigate Lancaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—This morning Secretary Robeson inspected the steam frigate Lancaster, the flagship of the South American squadron, now lying at the Navy Yard at this place. He was accompanied by Admiral Porter, Collector H. D. Moore of Philadelphia, J. W. Bullock, William M. Greiner, Senator A. G. Cattell, H. C. Howell, General Babcock, and Commodore Alden. The Lancaster arrived here about a week ago to make a few repairs, and to receive her full complement of men and a complete supply of stores, previous to her departure on a three years' cruise in the South Atlantic, making her station at Rio. The visit of the Secretary and the honorable company proved very satisfactory. After an hour's inspection of the frigate, the company went ashore, and were handsomely entertained by Admiral Porter and his lady, at their residence. The Secretary returns to Washington this afternoon.

Jeff. Davis Quiet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Jeff. Davis remains strictly quiet, refusing all display, serenades, etc.

No Agreement.

The jury in the Superior Court this A. M., in the important case of James Harper against Alexander Brown, involving ten thousand dollars, after being out two hours, being unable to agree, were dismissed.

Off Shore.

The steamer America, of the Savannah line, ashore on Poplar Island, has been drawn off.

Mr. Waters' funeral this morning was largely attended.

FROM NEW YORK.

Meeting of the Gold Board.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—At a meeting of the Gold Board this morning, Mr. Hoyt urged that the large minority formed yesterday be conciliated. Tellers were appointed for the election today, and the question of accepting the tender of the Gold Exchange Bank, of rooms, clerks, etc., was referred to the new directors, as was also the matter of using the Bank of New York as a depositary. Gold opened at 130⅛, fell to 130, and is now again 130⅛.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 93¾; for account, 93¾. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 82, ex-interest; 1865s, 81⅝, ex-interest; 1867s, 88⅛; 10-40s, 76. Stocks easier; Erie, 23½; Illinois Central, 94; Atlantic and Great Western, 26⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling Uplands, 12½d; middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7000 bales. The sales of the week have been 56,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 8000 for speculation. Stock, 425,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 22,000 bales, of which 14,000 are American.

LONDON, Oct. 15—11 A. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 10½d. Calcutta Linseed, 62s.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 71f. 22c.

MIRACULOUS.

Narrow Escape of Four Persons from Death.

From the Nashville Banner, 7th.

One of the most wonderful and unprecedented escapes from a horrible death probably ever recorded, occurred at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad. While the train was rushing at full speed, within a short distance of Russellville, Ky., and near the crossing of a county road, a carriage drawn by two mules, and containing four persons, suddenly appeated upon the track. The engineer was horrified at the sight. He shuddered as he blew "down the brakes," and reversed the engine. The carriage seemed to stand still, while the train swept on, threatening to carry with it destruction and death. Nothing could stay its swift course.

There was a crash. The carriage was torn into fragments. Two of the inmates, a lady and gentleman, were carried a distance of one hundred and fifty yards on the cow-catcher, and dropped into a cow-gap. The other two, a gentleman and lady, rode on the cow-catcher, to which they clung with the tenacity of desperation for the distance of one hundred yards beyond, when the train was finally checked and they were taken off. Had not the two first fallen into the gap, they would have inevitably been crushed underneath the wheels of the train. The escape seems providential and miraculous.

The frame of the carriage, having first come in contact with the locomative, broke the force of the collision, and they were dropped, as it were, on the cow-catcher as the train passed on. This is the only way in which their escape can be accounted for. Strange to say, they were only slightly bruised.

When the carriage was struck it was torn loose from the mules, which has just passed over the track sufficiently far to miss the train. The animals, becoming frightened, ran away towards Russellville. The two gentlemen and ladies were cousins, and were on their way to that place when they were overtaken by what might have proved a terrible catastrophe.

THE MONITOR SYSTEM.

What is Thought of it by Foreigners.

A British captain recently said:—"For nineteen years we had to deal with vessels which we knew were worthless to fight in. They were gorgeous in appearance, rich in tradition, associated in the past with all our naval glories, and it is a bitter thing to part with them; but still that old wooden fleet has been at last got rid of, for last night the First Lord of the Admiralty promised you that even your reserve in future should be an iron-clad fleet. Having got rid of that wooden fleet, you have now to prepare yourselves in the next ten years, if you are governed and led as you should be, to find the fleet trusting to steam machinery alone for its progress."

Whereupon the *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks:—"Until Americans and French, Prussians and Russians, decide upon ceasing to build iron-clads, casting and building up twenty-inch guns, riding and smooth-boring and manufacturing other implements for the ready and wholesale destruction of human life, we cannot afford to be behindhand; and so we fear the ugly, low, iron floating citadels must drive from the face of the waters the stately three-decker. War is a business, sad as it may be, and those who engage in it cannot indulge in a sentiment which might lead to bankruptcy. We must make up our minds to fight when called upon behind twelve or fifteen inches of iron armor-plates, and our movements regulated by steam power representing the combined strength of nine or ten thousand horses."

When the British navy comes down from three-deckers to "ugly, low citadels, protected by twelve or fifteen inches of iron," and propelled by "steam machinery alone," it will be a splendid realization of the American idea, first proposed by Stevens and made practical by Ericsson.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 15, 1869.

The condition of our local Money market to-day is so much like that of yesterday that it affords but little room to speculate either on its present or prospective. The banks are short of means, and are forced into a conservative position, which they will probably have to hold until near the end of the year. The Comptroller of the Currency has notified all the national banks to present a report of their condition at the close of business on Saturday, the 9th instant. As the banks will thus have no opportunity of cooking up a report for the sake of effect, it may be expected to prove accurate in its main details. These reports, as now exacted, fail to have any influence on the money market, as formerly.

The rates of the past week are still current for all classes of loans.

Gold continues entirely free from speculative feeling, and sales are confined to the wants of trade. Opening premium at the Gold Board of New York this morning, 130, closing at noon at 130⅛.

In Government bonds there is little doing, and prices remain as quoted yesterday. 1881s sell at 119⅜; '62s at 120½; and 10-40s at 108¾.

There is no improvement to record in the Stock market to-day, but prices are steady. State and City loans remain the same as quoted yesterday. A small lot of the latter sold at 100¾. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 95⅜@95½.

There is an increased movement in Reading Railroad, and sales are reported at 47 69-100@47⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad attracted more attention, and changed hands at 56½; and Elmira Railroad preferred at 39¾. 52½ was bid for Minehill Railroad; 56 for North Pennsylvania Railroad; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks are neglected, and the only sale was of Lehigh Navigation at 53½@54. Coal and Bank shares are not inquired after to any extent. In Passenger Railway shares no sales. 40 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for West Philadelphia; and 11¾ for Bestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2100 City 6s, New.Is.	100½	200 sh Reading	47·69
$200 do	100½	100 do	47·69
$1000 do c.	100¾	100 do.s5wn&1.	47·69
$1000 do c.	100¾	200 do .....Is.	47·69
$5000 Alle Co 5s, c.	76	100 do	47·69
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	82¾	49 sh Penna R...Is.	56½
$2000 Leh R loan	87⅛	8 do	2d. 56½
$

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DEMOCRACY AND THE PEOPLE.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is really pitiful to see the quivering of the once "unterrified." Not the fabled Regulus, with his eyelids torn away and his uncurtained eyes exposed to the noontide glare of the Carthagenian sun, recoiled more sensitively than does now the Democratic party from the fiery eye of the people. Everywhere it is all the same—nothing but shrinking and evasion. Instead of plunging recklessly into the fight as of old, they are all taken up with the thought of avoiding close quarters, and so shifting as to escape further punishment.

They would give all the world to get in a telling blow upon the administration, but can find no point where they durst plant themselves to attempt it. If they try the national debt, and open ever so shyly upon the only alternative, repudiation, they prick the people's honesty and rouse an anger which threatens to annihilate them. They are no better off if they make a bolt at the President's strict and liberal policy of reconstruction, for there again they wound the people's old-fashioned loyalty and love of order. What makes it all the worse is that they cannot shake off their old notoriety, and are suspected at every glance and turn. Their past sins are still so fresh in the recollection that, by an inevitable law of association, the people connect therewith all present Democratic motives and designs. Every movement is referred to the lingering disposition of the time when the party practically turned against the Government, and sided with traitors. It is felt that the attempt to balk reconstruction is all of a piece with the attempt to balk the war which saved us from destruction—that the temper which opposed the raising of a dollar is just the temper which would refuse the payment of every dollar—that the spirit which was factiously hostile to the patriotic devotion of President Lincoln is precisely that which is now engaged in hostility to President Grant. No amount of protestation or sophistical explanation helps the matter. All that has been tried to the last possibility, and the only result has been sorer punishment than ever. The people will not give up their old memories. Their old instincts and reasonings will stick. The party, after a great deal of vain struggling, has become sensible of the actual case, and it weighs upon them like a sense of doom. In spite of all their high talk, they know in their hearts that there is no withstanding the force against them. They are as completely demoralized as were even the Rebels in the last stage of the war.

It is needless to say that this cannot last. The very vitality of any party is in its strong hopeful spirit. The day *that* ends decay begins. A spiritless party is a dying party. It lives only to pine, fade, and shrivel, and to drop away by inches into its original elements. It may be that outright dissolution will not overtake the Democratic party for many years to come. But that matters little. The mere formal organization is nothing. When a party gets too weak to be longer formidable, it ceases to exist for any practical purpose. Without the ability to regain public confidence and its old power—having rendered all retreat to old principles ridiculous, and to old regards impossible, the Democratic party has actually nothing left to live for. The utmost it can do is mischief.

CRIME AND REVOLUTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The papers of the opposition in Mexico have excited themselves over the so-called "legal assassination" of three men charged with the not uncommon conspiracy to rob a conducta of silver and begin a revolution. Out of nine or ten soldiers found guilty of the plot these three only were executed; the rest were sentenced to imprisonment for life—which act, viewing the ruthless traditions of Mexico, might be looked upon as a reasonable exercise of forbearance. The opposition at the capital fiercely charge upon the government that its three victims were not fairly tried; but how often has this been notably the case in a Mexican court? Suspicion goes so far as to hint that the inculpating papers found on the persons of the condemned were put there by guiltier persons in official life—for what reason it is impossible to fancy, unless it be preposterously said that the administration fell short of proofs. Here we have, however, a case of the growing weakness of Mexico, her judicial system. This system has all the worst faults. It is profoundly secret, it is dreadfully slow, it is provokingly corrupt. Our courts and lawyers may be as bad as some of those in Mexico, but they have not so much in their own hands. In spite of the excellent project of Minister Mariscal for judicial reform, we believe that the Mexican courts have no juries. A judge and one or two lawyers are all that are necessary to a case. Plantiffs may make their complaints from judge to judge, and so enter upon a penal round of law the end of which it is difficult to foresee. The vilest criminal has been able to claim the legal asylum known as amparo, which is equivalent to our right of appeal, save that it may be enjoyed with astounding facility and before a variety of judges.

Now, if the opposition of Mexico were in earnest, it would probably have attacked with might and main the most infamous case of this kind known to recent crime. Major-General Benigno Canto, an officer of the Juarez Government, took out of his bed in August of last year, at Durango, ex-Governor Patoni, late a fellow-prisoner with Ortega, and had him shot in a horrible way. He avowed, when at length provoked to answer, that the Government had given him reserved orders for the murder. His known hostility to his victim, the Government's indignant demand for immediate trial, and the shame and mystery of the event, suppressed any instant charge of complicity against the Government. But now, after repeated promises of trial, and after a lapse of a year and a month since General Patoni was assassinated, his murderer remains untried. The Canto case has passed through an almost incredible process of postponements. First he was called to the capital to be ejected from his seat as a member of Congress; then he consumed time in one of the courts of the capital, marrying meanwhile; next he appeared in Durango, where he declined the ordinary jurisdiction, and appealed to a superior court, which annulled the jurisdiction of a lower one and ordered that he be subjected to military authority; then a military tribunal took charge of him, but, subsequently declaring him incompetent, the affair passed to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, where it now sleeps. "We have now lost even the thread of the case," says an administration paper, calling upon the Durango authorities to state what condition it is in.

But we take it that the state of the case ought to be well known to the Supreme Court, to the Secretary of Justice, and to the general administration of Mexico. The government which keeps an army paid, which can command the election of a majority of partisans, which can put down insurrections and shoot men at will, surely possesses the means of expediting justice in the case of one of its own officers. The late executions make for it a dilemma from the logic of which it can hardly escape; and if it be right to kill three men, who, it is charged, were not fairly tried, and not certainly guilty, surely there is a chance to visit justice upon a manifest murderer, accused of his crime by the Government itself, and for a year and more without trial. The official silence under which the Canto case has been allowed to consume patience is shamefully lamentable; the suspicion to which it tempts, in want of a prompt vindication from the accused Government, is simply horrible. Secrecy in such a case may be a blunder worse than a crime, and postponement a tampering with revolution. If the Mexicans are excitedly suspicious beyond their unhappy wont, we may guess the reason, and on all accounts we hope that the Government and people of Mexico may be able to vindicate themselves.

THE ELECTIONS.

From the N. Y. World.

The contest has been so close in Pennsylvania and Ohio that the result in both States is somewhat doubtful, and nothing short of the full official returns seems likely to put it entirely beyond dispute. If the Republicans have carried one of those States, or both, it is by majorities so slight as to make even their success a source of discouragement and humiliation. Considering how large their majorities in those States were last year, and how very small they must be this year, if they have carried the States at all, they have reason to ask themselves how many such victories they can stand and escape total annihilation? General Grant's majority in Pennsylvania was 28,898, and in Ohio, 40,617. And now, if his party is not beaten in both States, it has escaped "by the skin of its teeth."

The enormous patronage of the Federal Government is a potent influence in all elections, and that influence has been wielded by the Republicans. If neither party had been aided by it, nobody can doubt that Ohio and Pennsylvania would have been carried by the Democrats, on Tuesday, by handsome majorities. But if the Federal patronage had been on the Democratic side, as it was on the Republican side, the Democratic majorities would have been prodigious and triumphant.

It would be preposterous for General Grant to claim these elections as an endorsement of his administration. Last fall, before he had been tried, when the people expressed their hopes and anticipations, his majorities in Pennsylvania and Ohio were such as he could reasonably be proud of. But this year, after a brief trial of his administration, the great flush of confidence has so far abated, that nothing but the patronage he wields has saved him from a heavy rebuke. The great majorities by which he was elected have been very nearly if not quite effaced.

These elections have decided the fate of the fifteenth amendment—the leading measure of the Republican party. Pennsylvania having already ratified the amendment, the result in that State could have no effect on its success. But the election of a Democratic House in Ohio extinguishes any chance of a ratification of the amendment in that State; and so many States are wanting to make up the requisite three-fourths, that the Republicans can no longer entertain any hope of carrying the amendment.

These elections, even if there has been a small majority against us, illustrate the indomitable energy, pluck, and hopefulness of the Democratic party. Though badly beaten in the Presidential election, the party was not demoralized. It "bates no jot of heart or hope." So far from being cowed or discouraged, it entered into the contest this year with unsubdued vigor and spirit, and nothing but the Federal patronage prevented its winning a great victory over its opponents. A party which rises after defeat with such irrepressible elasticity, and in the very next contest reduces adverse majorities of thirty or forty thousand to almost nothing, may feel a reasonable pride in its strength, and unfaltering confidence in its destiny.

If the comparative strength of the Republicans is as much reduced in New York as it has been in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the Democratic party will carry the State next month by at least a hundred thousand majority.

THE FIGHTING IN SPAIN.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The stubborn struggle that the revolted Spanish people have made and are still making in several of the provinces indicates that the real revolution—the real movement of the people to cast away a tyrannical domination—has at last broken out. No doubt the fact that this movement was just beneath the surface was of great assistance to the oligarchs of the army and the navy when they drove out the Bourbon dynasty. No doubt, also, a great part of the power of those men before the country was derived from the supposition that they were ready to identify themselves with the will and purpose of the people in their aspiration to be free. But the nation has finally discovered that Prim, Serrano, and the rest only desired to change places with the persons that surrounded the Bourbon throne, and now it addresses itself to the labor of driving them out, just as their predecessors in the abuse of power were driven out. It begins well, for we cannot trust the stories of the suppression of revolt that we get every day. These stories come by way of Madrid or Paris in every case, and in both cities the statement of news is distorted to the disadvantage of the struggling people. Indeed, the very fact that the world has been permitted to hear at all of the uprising indicates that it is well nigh beyond the power of the government to control it. An important point in regard to it lies in the consideration of what the conduct of the army will be. In the case of a French revolution we might almost calculate the date at which the soldiers would fraternize with the people, for it has always been the case in every French uprising that so soon as its proportions indicated that it was an expression of the general impulse of the nation, the soldiers would not fight against it. But then in France the army is so directly derived from the true body of the people, and in sympathy with the popular mind, that it could not well be otherwise. In Spain, on the contrary, the army is an institution quite apart, and not inspired by or in sympathy with the general thought and feeling of the mass. This fact would much retard and may altogether prevent the influence upon the soldiers of the acts of the people; yet we cannot believe but sooner or later the army will feel what it is that it is fighting against, and will refuse obedience to the orders of its ambitious leaders. The moment it does so the republic is secure.

—The descendents of Henry Fowle, of Boston, have a set of chessmen presented to him by Louis Philippe, while teaching French in 1776.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Our Poor Girl: the Story of Thousands," by Wirt Sikes. This is an amplification of the story of "Susy Garland" that appeared some time since in the columns of *Hearth and Home*, combined with other sketches that Mr. Sikes is desirous of having preserved in a more permanent shape than they could be in the columns of a daily or weekly journal. Whether his readers will share his solicitude on this subject is at least open to question. We are informed that the story of "Susy Garland" was written in the railroad cars, or wherever the writer could find opportunity while travelling, and on glancing over it we find no reason to doubt the author's assertion on this point. It is badly imagined, badly constructed, and badly written, and indeed the whole book is about as weak an affair as has recently come under our notice. It is a series of sketches of low life in New York, and as local reprints in the columns of a daily newspaper some of them might pass muster; but when presented to the public in their present shape, we have a right to ask for better workmanship. Mr. Sikes may be a very good local reporter, but he is a very bad book-maker, and he is apparently deficient in the common sense with which most reporters are gifted, or he would not imagine that his scribblings could possibly interest any intelligent readers after they had once passed under survey in the columns of a newspaper.

The same house send us "Hester Strong's Life-work," by Mrs. S. A. Southworth, an entertaining domestic story of New England life.

—Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "The Early History of the Falls of Schuylkill, Manayunk, Schuylkill and Lehigh Navigation Companies, Fairmount Water Works, etc.," by Charles V. Hagner. This work is the substance of two lectures delivered by Mr. Hagner in the year 1856 at Manayunk and the Falls of Schuylkill, and it contains many interesting reminiscences of those localities. It is a valuable contribution to our local history, and it will certainly find a large number of appreciative readers.

—From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "Major Jones' Courtship," a humorous work that has achieved a fair amount of popularity.

—"The Atlantic Almanac" for 1870 presents an excellent list of articles in prose and verse, including contributions by E. E. Hall, W. D. Howells, W. M. Thackeray, Elizabeth S. Phelps, T. W. Higginson, Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, J. R. Lowell, J. T. Trowbridge, William Cullen Bryant, and other first-class writers. The illustrations are generally good, but the frontispiece, after a picture by J. G. Brown, is an atrociously bad specimen of color printing; and "Shad Fishing," from a picture by Samuel Colman, is scarcely better.

—From T. Ellwood Zell we have received Nos. 57 and 58 of "Zell's Popular Encyclopedia," which is brought down to the title "Cashmere."

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us *Our Boys and Girls* for October 23, and *Appleton's Journal* for the same date, which contains a portrait and sketch of Pere Hyacinthe, a fine steel engraving of Lake George from a picture by J. W. Casilear, and other interesting matter.

EDUCATIONAL.

RUGBY ACADEMY for BOYS, No. 1415 LOCUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal. Young men prepared for business or high standing in College. Circulars at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. Next session begins September 13th. 7 17 3m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 MT. VERNON Street, Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE For Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street. 10 7 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class. Apply to HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President. 10 1 1m

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut st. 9 18tf

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION. GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.

MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line. The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order. Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift. UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents. Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge. Polite Salesladies in attendance. A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction antced. 9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety. 11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS AND GENTS' NOVELTIES. J. W. SCOTT & CO., No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, 5 27 rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS. M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, Importers and Retailers of CARPETINGS Of every description. FALL IMPORTATIONS. NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE, CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE, In original and exclusive patterns. 1000 PIECES BRUSSELS, Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us. 1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES, All the newest styles. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS. McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE, No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, 9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS. REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET, 9 9 wam17trp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETS. AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, 3-PLYS AND INGRAINS, Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc. LEEDOM & SHAW, No. 910 ARCH STREET, 9 28 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE. DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by DUNTON & LUSSON, 215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauternes Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets, Importers of BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC., AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the sale of PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 26 3p5

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL, 5 26 2p5 Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER. ARTISTE DES MODES, 1101, N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

This opportunity is taken to announce that I have just returned from Paris and London, with the latest FALL FASHIONS. These designs being personally selected and modelled from the greatest noveltes, and trimmed in a superior style, will open WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, With French and English Dresses, Cloaks, Manteletts, Sleeves, and Children's Costumes, Robe de Chambre and Breakfast Dresses. Dress and Cloak Making in every variety. Wedding Trousseaux furnished at short notice and reasonable prices. Real Thread and Guipure Laces, Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes. Paris Jewelry, newest style of Jet, Gold and Shell, the rarest and most elegant ever offered. Hair Bands, Combs, and Regal Nets. Dress and Cloak Trimmings, the most tasteful that are to be found in the French metropolis, wholesale and retail. Bridal Veils and Wreaths. Kid Gloves, 75 cents and $1 00 per pair. Exclusive Agents for MRS. M. WORK'S celebrated system for Cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, etc. etc. 3 6 stuth3

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Ball Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN, 2§ 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835. Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$300,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1904	$308,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,394 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,021 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,200 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900	Par. Market value,	$1,130,335 25
	Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate		86,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		232,436 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 38
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value		1,813 0
Cash in bank	$116,150 78	
Cash in drawer	413 55	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St. Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE FALES, Vice-President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

INSURE AT HOME, IN THE Penn Mutual Life Insurance COMPANY. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ASSETS, $3,000,000. CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE. MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS. LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID. POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS. Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [9 18§

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 201 BROADWAY, corner READE Street, New York. CASH CAPITAL.....$150,000 $125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders. SAMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary. A. E. M. FURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired. Special advantages offered to clergymen. For all further information address JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware. Office, No. 329 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD, Special Agent. 4 16§

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. Cash Capital.....$300,000 00 Cash Assets, July 1, 1869. $313,279 23.

DIRECTORS.

F. Rat[illegible]ohford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro[illegible]Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin Stuart,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. [illegible]own,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. B[illegible]y insures only	James Aertsen.

This Company [illegible]dous risks first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories mills, etc.

F. RAT[illegible]'HFORD STARR, President. THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President. ALEXANDER W. W[illegible]LITER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX IN[illegible]SURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPH[illegible]A. INCORPORATED 1[illegible]—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT S[illegible]treet, opposite the Exchange. This Company insures [illegible]om loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on build[illegible]ings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums. The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	D[illegible]vid Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Ben[illegible]jamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Tho[illegible]as H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R[illegible]M'Henry,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R[illegible]d Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmu[illegible]Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.	Samuel Norris.

Lewis C[illegible]ER, President. JOHN R. WUCHER[illegible] SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 28

STRICTLY MUTUAL. Provident Life and Trust Co. OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET. Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends. Good risks of any class accepted. Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates. President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH. Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY. The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27§

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual. Capital, $500,000. Assets.....$2,350,004 MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE. OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President. MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. CHAR. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY. No. 329 CHESNUT Street. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL, $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Keasler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
Henry Lewis,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. —Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms. Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr. DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1803. Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds, $8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, 2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
City of Washington, Saturday, Oct. 16 at 1 P. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 1 P. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	33
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF, 1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C. THIS SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST. FAST FREIGHT LINE. EVERY THURSDAY. The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, and J. WEYERMAN, Captain Hinckley, WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE. The steamship PROMETHEUS, will sail on THURSDAY, October 21, at 1 P. M. Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to E. A. SOUDER & CO., 2 22§ DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK. Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. REDUCTION OF RATES. Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges paid at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf. JOHN F. OHL, 28§ Pier 19 North Wharves. B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY. At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Road. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN BY OTHER LINE. The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insured at the lowest rates. Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES. W. P. PORTER, Agent

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

COMPLETE RETURNS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The following are the complete returns of the official vote of the city, which it was impossible for us to give in full yesterday:—

THE STATE TICKET.

The Vote for Governor, Compared with that for Auditor-General.

Wards.	Auditor-General, October, 1868. Hart-ranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Maj.	Governor, 1869. Geary, Rep.	Packer, Dem.	Maj.
1....	2408	2109	299R	2276	1841	735R
2....	2545	3549	1004D	2328	2863	435D
3....	1332	2499	1167D	961	1802	841D
4....	1134	2852	1718D	935	2352	1417D
5....	1143	2230	1087D	885	1881	996D
6....	1116	1701	585D	803	1267	464D
7....	2508	2126	472R	2144	1657	487R
8....	1695	1629	66R	1367	1379	12R
9....	1973	1832	151R	1495	1322	173R
10....	2838	1746	1092R	2547	1357	1190R
11....	1100	2071	971D	647	1546	899D
12....	1459	1739	280D	1199	1389	190D
13....	2310	1876	434R	1878	1476	402R
14....	2647	1953	694R	2181	1555	626R
15....	4339	3443	896R	3717	2507	1210R
16....	1866	2143	277D	1336	1593	257R
17....	1920	2760	1240D	1638	1659	621D
18....	3172	2238	934R	2849	1713	1136R
19....	3472	3080	392R	3045	2386	659R
20....	4828	4451	377R	4695	3646	849R
21....	1542	1172	370R	1291	914	407R
22....	2572	1674	898R	2006	1093	913R
23....	2274	1767	507R	2039	1497	542R
24....	2099	2013	86R	1848	1758	90R
25....	1281	1919	638D	1093	1481	388D
26....	3252	2354	898R	2712	1653	1059R
27....	1206	1024	182R	1016	812	194R
28....	918	848	70R	881	703	178R
Total	60,663	60,808		51,202	46,892	
		60,633		46,802		
Maj..	.....	175		4,400		
Aggr	.....	121,441		.....		

The Vote for Supreme Judge, Compared with that for President.

Wards.	President, Nov., 1868. Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Majorities	Judge Sup. Court, 1869. Williams, Rep.	Pershi, Dem.	Majorities
1.....	4322	2425	528R	2294	1526	768R
2.....	6071	2699	878D	2343	2844	501D
3.....	3081	1177	727D	959	1801	842D
4.....	2480	889	652D	955	2341	1386D
5.....	1155	2117	962D	890	1874	984D
6.....	1107	1609	502D	871	1266	455D
7.....	2668	1908	760R	2172	1621	551R
8.....	1740	1507	233R	1405	1349	45R
9.....	1973	1669	304R	1502	1332	170R
10.....	2990	1557	1433R	2542	1340	1202R
11.....	1097	1931	966D	854	1439	585D
12.....	1435	1625	190D	1212	1382	170D
13.....	2348	1693	655R	1907	1442	465R
14.....	2629	1775	924R	2201	1559	654R
15.....	4531	3223	1308R	3788	2489	1249R
16.....	1853	1977	124D	1608	1589	14R
17.....	1465	2866	1401D	1033	1651	618D
18.....	3189	2038	1151R	2861	1706	1155R
19.....	3482	2836	646R	3041	2431	610R
20.....	4971	4156	815R	4529	3635	894R
21.....	1859	1069	490R	1326	919	407R
22.....	2985	1488	1097R	2025	1081	944R
23.....	2284	1692	592R	2043	1496	147R
24.....	2122	1895	227R	1863	1752	1111R
25.....	1274	1897	563D	1097	1480	383D
26.....	3277	2161	1116R	2705	1659	1056R
27.....	1211	952	259R	1040	794	246R
28.....	915	773	142R	886	697	189R
	60985	55173		51838	46485	
	55173			46485		
Majorities ...	5812			5353		
Aggregates..	116158			.....		

THE CITY TICKET.

City Treasurer.

Wards.	Mercer, Rep.	Patterson, Dem.	England, Temp.	Wards.	Mercer, Rep.	Patterson, Dem.	England, Temp.
1....	2281	1493	10	19....	3029	2356	22
2....	2398	2839	23	20....	4540	3589	21
3....	947	1787	11	21....	1302	914	3
4....	887	2341	9	22....	1989	1100	4
5....	806	1865	3	23....	2023	1505	3
6....	2109	1261	2	14....	1850	1740	16
7....	1376	1657	34	25....	1097	1469	5
8....	1219	1578	7	26....	2551	1649	24
9....	2454	1118	2	27....	1013	801	18
10....	2454	1353	14	28....	872	695	3
11....	848	1554	3				
12....	1201	1396	1	Total.	51,080	46,283	294
13....	1892	1473	6		46,283		
14....	3192	1538	14				
15....	3732	2475	13	Maj..	4,797		
16....	1596	1579	2				
17....	1020	1661	9	Aggr..	97,657		
18....	2859	1697	12				

City Commissioner.

Wards.	Leake, Rep.	Carr, Dem.	Foley, Temp.	Wards.	Leake, Rep.	Cook, Dem.	
1....	2287	1539	9	19....	3029	2364	33
2....	2350	2861	19	20....	4514	3606	25
3....	949	1789	2	21....	1319	907	5
4....	950	2341	..	22....	1990	1093	4
5....	888	1871	..	23....	2023	1494	2
6....	801	1261	..	24....	1846	1742	18
7....	2127	1657	24	25....	1098	1470	5
8....	1361	1391	7	26....	2689	1650	15
9....	1249	1044	1	27....	1011	801	19
10....	2467	1344	13	28....	880	692	3
11....	869	1524	3				
12....	1282	1305	1	Total.	51226	46111	290
13....	1894	1445	7		46111		
14....	2185	1541	10				
15....	3727	2472	19	Maj.	5115		
16....	1598	1561	10				
17....	1021	1660	9	Aggr.	97037		
18....	2849	1705	11				

THE COUNTY TICKETS.

Recorder of Deeds.

Wards.	Housekeeper, Rep.	Brewster, Dem.	Ferguson, Temp.	Wards.	Housekeeper, Rep.	Brewster, Dem.	Ferguson, Temp.
1....	2307	1445	8	19....	3011	2378	23
2....	2988	2840	22	20....	4404	3646	25
3....	949	1754	3	21....	1300	915	5
4....	1024	2285	7	22....	1975	1099	4
5....	896	1845	2	23....	2056	1456	1
6....	798	1270	2	24....	1814	1764	18
7....	2100	1656	26	25....	1094	1474	4
8....	1340	1393	9	26....	2619	1674	20
9....	1463	1251	.....	27....	983	820	19
10....	2407	1376	14	28....	873	692	3
11....	885	1503	2				
12....	1189	1386	.....	Total.	50291	46490	248
13....	1854	1486	5		45490		
14....	2156	1563	11				
15....	3633	2513	17	Maj..	4801		
16....	1567	1579	1				
17....	1063	1659	12	Aggr..	97535		
18....	2819	1720	10				

Clerk of Quarter Sessions.

Wards.	Ashton, Rep.	Sellers, Dem.	Peirce, Temp.	Wards.	Ashton, Rep.	Sellers, Dem.	Peirce, Temp.
1....	2285	1519	7	19....	3079	2309	26
2....	2401	2767	19	20....	4649	3473	29
3....	965	1785	2	21....	1309	910	5
4....	971	2326	7	22....	1957	1036	4
5....	906	1852	2	23....	2030	1501	2
6....	825	1233	2	24....	1840	1748	17
7....	2123	1650	23	25....	1101	1470	4
8....	1363	1387	5	26....	2691	1644	19
9....	1369	1946	2	27....	1021	793	10
10....	2454	1351	11	28....	888	681	5
11....	910	1474	2				
12....	1228	1398	..	Total.	51,631	45,965	276
13....	1885	1454	7		45,965		
14....	2184	1544	12				
15....	3674	2489	19	Maj..	5,666		
16....	1608	1564	7				
17....	1061	1608	9	Aggr..	97,596		
18....	2856	1629	10				

Prothonotary District Court.

Wards.	Hopkins, Rep.	Jackson, Dem.	Clayborn, Temp.	Wards.	Hopkins, Rep.	Jackson, Dem.	Clayborn, Temp.
1....	2270	1524	8	19....	3035	2363	23
2....	2316	2847	23	20....	4507	3586	38
3....	951	1776	8	21....	1318	909	5
4....	937	2350	6	22....	1968	1094	5
5....	879	1863	5	23....	2024	1498	5
6....	813	1247	3	24....	1826	1784	21
7....	2095	1628	52	25....	1100	1463	4
8....	1589	1350	13	26....	2688	1644	23
9....	1508	1346	..	27....	1011	796	21
10....	2451	1339	20	28....	886	687	3
11....	853	1538	2				
12....	1914	1367	6	Total.	51,312	46,464	372
13....	1887	1442	10		46,464		
14....	2206	1487					
15....	3724	2437			4,848		
16....	1600	1514					
17....	1926	1652	9		98,148		
18....	2844	1703	9				

Coroner.

Wards.	Taylor, Rep.	Reichard, Dem.	Gabel, Temp.	Wards.	Taylor, Rep.	Reichard, Dem.	Gabel, Temp.
1....	2296	1514	8	19....	3009	2384	25
2....	2327	2831	17	20....	4505	3616	21
3....	963	1781	3	21....	1304	919	4
4....	948	2345	7	22....	2000	1066	4
5....	897	1861	2	23....	2030	1498	2
6....	783	1288	2	24....	1852	1738	19
7....	2149	1624	25	25....	1104	1520	4
8....	1392	1364	7	26....	2702	1641	16
9....	1805	1326	1	27....	1012	803	18
10....	2509	1301	9	28....	878	699	3
11....	844	1558	2				
12....	1149	1445	1	Total	51387	46606	261
13....	1877	1461	6		46606		
14....	2177	1557	11				
15....	3754	2470	17	Maj..	4781		
16....	1574	1596	8				
17....	1021	1664	10	Agg.	98254		
18....	2836	1719	9				

THE LEGISLATURE.

FIRST DISTRICT.
L. B. Thomas, R.....4177 | Samuel Goodall, D...2719
Thomas' majority, 1456.

SECOND DISTRICT.
Geo. E. Maxwell, R...2366 | Geo. McGowan, D...2142
W. C. Gillingham, I. D.....415
Maxwell's plurality, 224.

THIRD DISTRICT.
Samuel Josephs, D....4064 | Chris. Kleinz, I. D..2352
Benjamin Tomlinson..... 159
Josephs' majority over both, 1553.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
William Elliott, R....2804 | L. W. Govett, D.....2192
Joseph Bready, I. R.. 268 |
Elliott's majority over both, 344.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
J. K. McCammon, R..2142 | E. G. Carlin, D.....2549
Majority for Carlin, 593.

SIXTH DISTRICT.
R. C. Graham, R.....1870 | John F. Mooney, D..1894
Majority for Mooney, 24.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.
Robert Johnston, R..2705 | John H. Sloan, D....2061
Majority for Johnston, 704.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.
James V. Stokes, R...3225 | H. G.Freeman, Jr.,D.2125
Manassa Beitler, I. R. 43 |
Stokes' majority over all, 1057.

NINTH DISTRICT.
James Berry, R.....1684 | Samuel D. Daily, D..2689
Majority for Daily, 1005.

TENTH DISTRICT.
Elisha A. Davis, R... 2965 | Thomas J. Oram, D..2201
Majority for Davis, 764.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Wm. M. Bunn, R.....2667 | Charles S. Grey, D...2229
Majority for Bunn, 438.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.
Alex. Adaire, R.....3032 | Daniel Foster, D.....2293
Majority for Adaire, 739.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT.
Joseph A. Geisz, R... 499 | Michael Mullen, D... 369
John Forsythe, I. D.. 443 |
Plurality for Geisz, 56.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT.
John Cloud, R.....3390 | R. Knox Miller, D...2814
Majority for Cloud, 776.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.
Adam Albright, R....4520 | F. A. Chadwick, D...3270
Majority for Albright, 1250.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.
M. C. Hong, R.....2556 | John Gregg, I. R.... 14
Robert Wilde, D.....1811 | Spencer Roberts, I.R. 1
Geo. McCullough, I.R. 503 |
Hong's majority over all, 427.

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT.
Watson Comly, R.....3117 | Chas. J. Hettrick, D.2557
Majority for Comly, 560.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT.
James Miller, R.....3464 | Samuel Laverty, D..3130
Majority for Miller, 333.

SURVEYOR OF ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
Saml. L. Smedley, R..1968—Spencer Bonsall, D..1632
Majority for Smedley, 336.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Edward Hughes, thirty-three years old, who was found drowned at Dickerson street wharf. Verdict, found drowned.

Also on the body of James Bradley, thirty-five years old, who was run over, on Saturday night last, on the Baltimore Railroad, below Gray's Ferry bridge. The evidence showed that he was asleep on the track. A verdict of accidentally killed was rendered.

Also on the body of Catharine Eckert, fifty-four years old, residing at No. 450 Glenwood street, who was run over by a coal car at Front and Willow streets. Verdict, accidentally killed.

Also on the body of Daniel Harkins, fifty years old, who was found dead in a stable at Twelfth and Vine streets. Verdict, intemperance.

Also on the body of James Murphy, twenty-six years old, who died from the effects of jumping from a platform in the rear of No. 33 Monroe street, on October 3. Verdict accordingly.

—An inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of the child Daniel M. Young, who was killed on Monday by being run over by a car on the Second street railway. The evidence showed that there is a down grade just this side of Reed street, where the child was killed, and that in consequence it is impossible for the driver to check his horses suddenly; that the child was but a little over two years old, and fell down in crossing the street immediately before the horses reached it. The jury rendered a verdict exonerating the driver and conductor from blame.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130¼.

—A grand trade procession, nine miles long, paraded in Louisville yesterday.

—Secretary of War Belknap is expected to enter on his duties in about two weeks.

—Bids for supplying the United States with stationery were opened in Washington yesterday.

—A telegram from Albany, N. Y., states that the latest storm there will delay navigation on the Erie Canal for three days longer.

—A telegram received at Washington yesterday represents Admiral Farragut as still lying at Chicago in a very precarious condition.

—A despatch from Iowa says the returns thus far received indicate larger Republican majorities in that State than was anticipated. Nearly one-half of the State has been heard from, and it is now safe to fix the majority at over 35,000. The Legislature will stand:—Senate—Republicans, 42; Democrats, 8. The House—Republicans, 85; Democrats, 16.

—Secretary Boutwell is on the track of the New York swindlers who are gulling the unwary by pretending to furnish them with genuine legal-tenders.

—Machinists in the Government Bureau of Printing and Engraving yesterday commenced suit against Secretary Boutwell for 20 per cent. of their wages withheld from them.

—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Richardson is pressing the acceptance of his resignation. He wishes to return to Massachusetts and attend to his duties as Judge of the Superior Court of that State.

—It was reported to the President yesterday that the "Reform" members of the Legislature, elected in Ohio from Hamilton county, are Republicans, and will vote for the adoption of the fifteenth amendment.

Foreign Affairs.

—There is another brisk revolution in Sinaloa.

—Lopez is reported as being at Eslauislans with two thousand men.

—The Ameer of Bokhara has asked Russian interference in the war with Shere Ali of Cabool.

—A council of ministers is to be held to-day at Compeigne, the ministers having been summoned by the Emperor.

—At the celebration of the fifty-ninth anniversary of Mexican independence at Mazatlan, four men were killed while firing a salute.

GRANT.

The President at the State Fair at Frederick.

FREDERICK, Md., Oct. 14.—There were large crowds collected to-day, to receive the President in this city. Colonel W. P. Maulsby warmly welcomed him in a speech, and expressed the thanks of the multitude for his presence on this occasion. The President replied:—

"I have great pleasure in visiting, for the first time, the city of Frederick, of which I have heard so much during the period of the late Rebellion, and which, too, stood up manfully for the maintenance of a whole Union. I expected to visit this city some years ago, but found myself unable to do so; but now that I have found so many friends, and have been so gratified with what I have seen at your fair, and enjoyed of your hospitality, I hope at some future time to visit you again."

The President was loudly cheered, and in the committee-room received the multitude, shaking hands as they severally passed before him. It should have been stated that Secretary Cox was with the party.

The President and party dined on the fair grounds. After which they were escorted to the Judges' stand, to witness a trot of horses to sulkeis, which continued for several hours. The contests were exciting throughout, the best time being 2:34. Between the heats a number of ladies were presented to the President, and the crowd in the immediate locality greeted him with cheers. It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 persons, including many ladies, were present during the afternoon on the grounds. The committee of arrangements and citizens paid every attention to the comfort and enjoyment of the guests. To-morrow, at 9 o'clock, the party will leave for Antietam battle-field, a distance of 17 miles, and will there take cars for Washington, returning to-morrow night.

SPAIN.

Valencia Still Holds Out—Another City Revolts—Battles—Suppression of Newspapers—The Conduct of the Republican Members of the Cortes—Porto Rico Deputies.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—Valencia still holds out against the troops. An official despatch states that the insurgents have proposed to capitulate, but the authorities demand an unconditional submission. The town of Beja has revolted, and the inhabitants are flying. Troops have been sent to restore order. Six thousand rebels have submitted to the Government officers in Tarragona, Barcelona, and vicinity. The republican leaders, Paul and Salvoctea, abandoned by their followers, have fled to Gibraltar.

The latter, after leaving Saragossa, was defeated while retiring through Andalusia, and 70 of his men were killed and the remainder dispersed.

A number of Republican journals published in the provinces have been suppressed by the local authorities for inciting insurrection.

The deputies to the Cortes, composing the republican minority, have absented themselves from the Chamber, and many are supposed to be concealed in this city or vicinity. It is rumored that the Government intends to arrest them, under authority of the late act suspending individual rights.

The committee appointed by the Cortes to inquire into the conduct of the Republican deputies in the present insurrection, recommend that a vote of censure be passed against the Republican minority for leaving their seats in the House, and that legal proceedings be commenced against those deputies who have taken an active part in the rebellion. The Cortes has passed a vote of thanks to the defenders of Los Tunas, in Cuba. Deputies from Porto Rico have appeared in the Cortes. One of their first acts was to present a demand for colonial liberties and reforms.

This gave rise to an interesting debate. Deputy Arirya alluded to the unswerving fidelity of Porto Rico, and declared that its union, through love, with Spain, would be greatly strengthened by the conferring of the liberties asked. General Prim praised the heroism of the defenders of the mother country in the Antilles.

The Reply to Sickles' Note—The Note Received with Good Will, but Foreign Mediation Declined.

MADRID, Oct. 14.—The *Epoca* of to-day publishes a synopsis of the reply made by Minister Silvela to Sickles' note. Silvela says reasons dictated by national dignity prevents the acceptance of foreign mediation in domestic affairs. The intimations made by Sickles are received with the goodwill which one nation owes to another with which it is bound by the ties of amity. It is presumed that the American Government only desires to strip the struggle in Cuba of its sanguinary character. The Washington Cabinet is urged to impede the departure of supplies to the insurgents, who prevent the Spanish Government from carrying out a policy in Cuba in harmony with that at home. Silvela maintains that the insurgents of Cuba are in the the minority, and by no means belong to the wealthiest and most influential classes.

The *Epoca* mentions the conferences between Senor Silvela and General Sickles, in which the former urged the release of the Spanish gunboats building in the United States, protesting that they were only to be used to protect the shores of Cuba against expeditions in aid of the insurgents from foreign countries.

The Government was disposed to employ every means to promote the interests of the colony of Porto Rico.

CITY COUNCILS.

These bodies held their regular stated meeting yesterday afternoon.

Select Branch.—Mr. Stokley, who has never once been absent from his seat in the chair, sat in it yesterday.

The usual batch of petitions, most of them private ones, was presented and referred. The signers asked for various matters in the way of paving, grading, and sundry facilities in the way of gas and water. They were all referred to the various committees, whose names are duly distributed on printed cards.

A magnificently engrossed petition was received from Mr. J. E. Adamson. This gentleman, in the biggest sort of public spirit, asks permission to lay a track from the big warehouses in Market street, above Thirteenth, to cross Jones street.

As a matter of necessary form this was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution. It authorizes the Second Street Passenger Railroad and President Binder to extend the tracks of the road north of Berks street, to make connection on Dauphin street.

As this was a measure of decided public importance, it was passed without debate.

An appropriation of $440, to pay for authorized carriage hire on the part of various municipal functionaries, was passed without dissent.

A further appropriation to the Water Department was the subject of the bill now introduced by Mr. Hodgdon, of the Eighth ward.

Without the formality of a reading the bill was referred.

An ordinance to pay $2700 for the recent alterations in Select Council Chamber was passed. There was no debate upon the subject. The frescoing and kindred flummery told eloquently for itself.

The Special Committee on Highways made a report. To them had been referred an ordinance to tax every vehicle in the city, the revenue accruing therefrom to be devoted to the general improvement of incorrigible highways and contumacious gutters. The committee who had had the bill under consideration reported it back with the very strongest kind of an affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Plumly rose, made a speech, and again seated himself. He moved to indefinitely postpone. His motion was carried without dissent.

Common Council bill relative to the construction of the inlets located formally by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor was now presented with an amendment. This amendment provided that but $6000 shall be expended on the matter.

This amendment carried very handsomely, and the bill as serenely passed.

Somebody caused, at this point, the introduction of an ordinance permitting the establishment of an aristocratic line of high-toned omnibuses, to be run upon Broad street. The projectors have spent a good deal of money in experimenting upon the kind of vehicles most suited to the purpose. The matter remains in abeyance.

An ordinance creating a loan of $600,000 was introduced by Mr. Cattell. He proposes to distribute the money as thus:—$98,000 to reclaim the bills of the assessors, made out against the property fronting on Broad street, in which is laid the Nicolson pavement; $62,200 for the completion of the contract now held by Messrs. Jenkins & Taylor, by which the Nicolson pavement will be extended from its southern terminus at Coates street to Willow; $439,000 for an improved carriage-way in Broad street, from Willow street to Reed.

(The assessment bills, it seems, were received as collaterals to secure payment for their work by Jenkins & Taylor, the contractors. A recent decision of the Supreme Court, it seems to be understood, has rendered invalid the terms of agreement, as verified by the agreements in question. The purport of this action is to indemnify these parties against pecuniary loss.—REP.)

The ordinance, after serious consideration, was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A resolution instructing Chief Engineer Downey to inquire into recent irregularities of discipline committed by the Humane, Northern Liberty, and No. 14 Hose Companies, in running their vehicles upon the sidewalks, was duly referred to the appropriate committee.

A resolution from Common Council, authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to remove from the Schuylkill the obstructions to navigation involved in the unexpected tumble of Penrose Ferry Bridge, was adopted.

A resolution to pave Venango street was passed. Also, one directing the grading and paving of Barclay, Hedding, and a part of Twenty-third street.

An ordinance to pay $1500 to improve Wayne street was passed, as also was one appropriating $3750 costs involved in the arrest of the whisky assassins, whose bosoms burned with ambition to butcher Brooks.

A resolution permitting another experiment to test the virtue of concrete pavement in Ninth street was mercifully acquiesced in. Adjourned.

Common Branch—Louis Wagner, President, in the chair.

Mr. Harry Huhn presented the credentials of H. A. Stiles, member elect of the Fifteenth ward, for the unexpired term of Mr. George Smith. Mr. Harrison presented the credentials of George Weidner, of the Twentieth ward, for the unexpired term of Joseph F. Marcer. They were duly sworn, and took their seats.

A number of petitions were presented and appropriately referred.

Mr. Hetzell presented a resolution of instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways to repair Germantown road, above Laurel street. Referred.

Mr. Ray presented a petition for a line of omnibuses on Broad street. Referred.

Mr. Ray also presented a petition for the removal of the debris at the Penrose Ferry bridge. Laid on the table.

The same gentleman offered a resolution instructing the Chief Commissioner to take measures to remove all obstructions in the river Schuylkill, and, if necessary, to rebuild the bridge. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a report of the Committee on Finance, with a resolution annexed, making an appropriation of $3750 to pay the expenses of the arrest of the attempted assassins of Detective Brooks, provided $1000 shall not be expended till the parties have been convicted. Agreed to.

Mr. Stewart, of the Committee on Poor, presented the report of the committee, with a resolution to open to public use Spruce, Pine, Locust, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, and Thirty-seventh streets, which run through the Almshouse property. Referred.

Mr. Stockham, of the Committee on Port Wardens, presented a resolution for the transfer of certain items in the appropriation to the Department of City Property. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray, of Committee on Highways, presented an ordinance to pay for the grading of Wayne street, in Twenty-second ward. Agreed to.

Also, one for the tramwaying of Nassau street, in the Tenth ward. Agreed to.

Also, one for the grading of Venango street, in the Twenty second ward. Agreed to.

Also, one for the paving of Twenty-third street and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution to lay the vulcanite pavement on Ninth and other streets. Agreed to.

Mr. Shoemaker presented a resolution instructing the Chief Engineer to inquire why the Humane Hose, Northern Liberty Hose and Hose Company No. 14 were not suspended for running on the sidewalk, in conformity with a resolution of Councils. Agreed to.

Mr. Martin moved to resume the second reading of the bill to authorize the Mayor to sign warrants for paying the contractors for cleansing the streets.

Mr. Hetzell moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to.

The following bills from Select Council were acted on:—

One for the extension of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $740, to pay bills for carriage hire. Referred to Committee on Printing and Supplies of Common Council.

Also, one making an appropriation of $2700, to pay for the improvements and repairs of the chambers. Referred to the Committee on Finance of Common Council.

On motion, adjourned.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 11	MOON SETS	1 22
SUN SETS	5 30	HIGH WATER	9 41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

T. S. HOOD, C. J. HOFFMAN, THOMAS C. HAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.
J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 25
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 1
C. of Dublin	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 2
Teutonia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 2
Hansa	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7
Java	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Pereire	Bremen	New York	Oct. 9

FOR EUROPE.

Donati	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 16
Lafayette	New York	Havre	Oct. 16
England	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 16
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Silesia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 16
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 16
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 16
C. of Mexico	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 16
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 21
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Brig Abby Watson, Allen, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, Salem, do.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, Boston, do.
Schr R. W. Tait, Robbins, Boston, do.
Schr H. L. Sleight, Willits, Richmond, do.
Schr M. A. Folsom, Rose, Chelsea, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Hubbard, Wilmington, N. C., Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Eleanor T., Ray, Richmond, Va., David Cooper.
Schr G. A. Twible, Loughery, Washington, D. C., do.
Schr Broadfield, Crowell, Boston, do.
Barge Daylight, McConney, New York, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Barge Emerald, O'Brien, New York, do.
Steamtug E. A. Souder, Hughes, Brunswick, Ga., E. A. Souder & Co.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Cornelia, Noyes, 3 days from Virginia, with mdse. to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, from Boston.
Schr E. Matthews, McElwee, from Boston.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Boston.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Lawn, from Providence.
Schr J. Williamson, Corson, from Bridgeport.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, from Lynn.
Schr Success, Richards, from New London.
Schr J. A. Griffin, Corson, from Portsmouth.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wil

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1869.

THE ROW AT THE MEETING OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

The scene at the meeting of the Return Judges yesterday was exceedingly disgraceful. Desperate Philadelphia politicians have unfortunately acquired a reputation for doctoring up returns which is only too well deserved. Not satisfied with cheating at the polls and manipulating the first count of votes, they sometimes resort to the still more infamous device of distorting or falsifying what should be deemed a sacred record of public opinion. The rascals of this stripe are not all confined to the Democratic party, for some skilful adepts cling to the skirts of the Republican organization, and they are ready, when occasion requires, for achievements in political arithmetic which would even add new laurels to the famous statistician of the New York *World*. It is alleged that yesterday two such frauds were perpetrated, one affecting the result in the Thirteenth Legislative District, and electing a Republican instead of a Democrat by a forged return, and the other electing Watt, a Republican Senator, instead of Diamond, a Democrat, by a false or imperfect statement of the votes cast in the Senatorial District. The parties guilty of these falsifications of the records cannot be too severely punished. Their crime should be made a penitentiary offense. Instead of being petted and rewarded by leading partisans for their wickedness, they should be not only forever disfranchised but treated as the lowest and most dangerous class of villains. The Democrats were naturally indignant at the rumors of the attempted frauds, and properly appealed to the Court of Common Pleas to prevent their consummation. Judge Allison promptly issued a writ suspending proceedings until the whole matter could be judicially investigated. The Deputy Sheriff who served this writ, however, acted more in the spirit of a partisan than an emissary of the law. He obtained his first entrance to the room in which the Return Judges were in session under circumstances well calculated to inspire a doubt of the genuine character of his writ. The doorkeepers allege that he falsely claimed to be a return judge, and, once there, the reporters allege that he triumphantly exclaimed that he had a writ from the Supreme Court, which was not then in session. The conclusion was hastily drawn from this misstatement that he had no business in the room, and he was summarily ejected under the belief that he was an unauthorized intruder. Reinforced by a new order from the Court and by the aid of a host of stalwart policemen, he returned to the charge, effected a forcible entrance, and the policemen not only arrested the doorkeepers who had performed what they had believed to be their duty, but shamefully maltreated one of the most unoffending of reporters. The whole difficulty arose from the indiscreet manner in which the first attempt to serve the writ of the Court was made; and the evil results of this blunder were intensified by the superserviceable zeal of the policemen in assaulting men who were, of all present, most innocent of wrongdoing of any description. Subsequently the disputed points were considered by the Court, and its directions were followed, but as various questions were raised which can only be legitimately decided by the Legislature, the certificates of election were given to the parties who would have received them if no appeal to a judicial tribunal had been made, and it remains for the State Senate to dispose of the claims of Watt and Diamond, with the former as the sitting member, and for the Assembly to decide between Geisz, Mullen, and Forsythe, with the former as the holder of the certificate of election. We trust that exact justice will be done at Harrisburg, without reference to partisan predilections, as the Republicans of Philadelphia will lose infinitely more than they will gain by endorsing official pretensions based on fraud, and a just decision should be promptly made.

The whole transaction brings into prominence the readiness of a certain class of desperate partisans to peril their salvation for a fleeting and despicable triumph, while it displays a wonderfully inefficient and rude method of enforcing the law by a Deputy Sheriff and the policemen. It is evident that among the many other things needed to improve the municipal government, a superior method for the punishment of manipulators of election returns should be devised; that the necessity of having a police force free from partisan influences constantly increases; and that it would be well if the writs of the courts affecting election returns could be served by officers appointed by the judges, instead of partisan Sheriffs.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Affairs in Spain are rapidly getting into a more muddled condition than ever, and from present appearances there is a fair prospect that the revolution, like many a European revolution before it, will have its final conclusion in anarchy and an overthrow of all government. The regency seems to be utterly unable to grapple with the situation, and matters are going on from bad to worse, until, unless some change for the better takes place soon, the expulsion of Isabella will be looked upon as a misfortune of the first magnitude. No successor to the dethroned Queen has yet been chosen, nor does it seem likely that one will be soon. It was definitely announced but a few weeks ago that the young Duke of Genoa had been fixed upon; but he was dropped almost as soon as he was taken up, and Serrano still holds his post at the head of the State, with difficulties accumulating around him on every side that promise to culminate in another revolution that will send him and his adherents flying across the border to keep the ex-Queen company.

The cable despatches that come to us from Madrid are filled with little else than accounts of the defeat and extermination of the republicans, who, however, will not stay defeated or exterminated, but appear to be getting more formidable and troublesome every day. It is impossible for us to get any correct information as to the actual situation, for it is evident that a rigid censorship is exercised, and only despatches favorable to the Government are permitted to pass over the wires. The contradictory nature of the rumors that reach us by Government authority, however, enable us to glean something of the real condition of things, and form the opinion that the future of Spain is anything but promising. The orderly manner in which the expulsion of the Queen was concurred in by all classes raised great expectations of the establishment of a truly liberal Government to succeed the despotism that had been overthrown, but the fears that were expressed from the first that the Spaniards were unfit for liberty are fast being realized now, and the people and their rulers are alike proving their inability to take advantage of the grand opportunity afforded them for inaugurating a new era of progress, enlightenment, and reform.

MUSIC IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

As might have been expected, the appointment of a superintendent of vocal music in the public schools has given rise to a wordy war, in which everybody, whether competent or incompetent to pass judgment on the subject, has something to say. The object of attack is now the new text book that has been introduced, and, of course, the advocates of every system, except the one adopted, pronounce sentence against it. We believe that the expediency of having a musical instructor who will thoroughly ground the pupils in the principles of music is generally admitted, and we have never heard any doubt expressed as to the perfect fitness of Mr. Jean Louis for the position. If he is thoroughly competent, the selection and arrangement of the text books might, with the utmost propriety, be left to his judgment, unless some very glaring defects can be shown to exist. Mr. Louis desires to introduce a new system of musical instruction, which we believe to be at once simple, easy and thorough. The little text-book introduced by him is adapted to this system, and a candid examination of its merits will certainly convince any disinterested person of its value. The only real objections that have been urged against it are the triviality of some of the little songs, the rather obscure English of some of the translations from the German, and the appearance of advertisements on the cover. These last should be removed, to obviate any jealousy or ill-feeling, and it would perhaps be as well for the superintendent to get some competent person to reform the few grammatical irregularities that exist. It should be remembered, however, that these sentences and verses are only intended as exercises, and although "Eye for Eye, Tooth for Tooth," "Sister, Come and Sing with Me," "Cheerfully I go, running to and fro," and others of like character, are absurd enough when standing alone, they are infinitely better as exercises than the "do, re, mi, fa, sol," etc., which are so tiresome to children commencing the study of music. Some of the little verses selected by Mr. Louis are very poor poetry, but we do not judge a matter of this kind by a standard of poetical criticism. If they illustrate the exercises, that is all that is required. This matter is deserving of candid and fair-minded criticism, and not captious fault finding. If Mr. Louis is fit for the position of superintendent of vocal music, he is entitled to the cordial support of all who are interested in the matter of introducing good musical instruction into the public schools; and if he is not fit for it, he should be removed and a better man put in the position. No instructor, however, can succeed if he is constantly interfered with, and it is absolutely necessary that he should be allowed a large discretion, if any good results are expected from his instructions. The system of Mr. Louis is, we sincerely believe, a thoroughly good one, and it is at least entitled to a fair trial before it is condemned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 303 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they will be entitled to subscribe, at par, for ONE SHARE OF NEW STOCK for each eight shares or fraction of eight shares of stock that may be standing in their respective names at the closing of the books on the 30th instant.

Subscriptions will be payable in cash, either in full at the time of subscription, or in instalments of twenty-five per cent. each, payable in the months of October, 1869, and January, April, and July, 1870.

Stock paid for in full by November 1, 1869, will be entitled to participate in all dividends that may be declared after that date.

On stock not paid in full by November 1 next, interest will be allowed on instalments from date of payment.

Subscription Books will be opened October 1 and closed November 1 next.

10 8 3t31 CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

Notice is hereby given that certificate No. 303, for ONE HUNDRED SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, issued to Clinton G. Stees, dated July 18, 1866, has been transferred on the books of the Company, but the certificate has not been surrendered. All persons are hereby cautioned against buying the same, as the certificate belongs to the company. R. JOHNSTON, Secretary. Philadelphia, Sept. 24, 1869. 9 24 tf

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., an extra dividend of TEN PER CENT., and a special dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant, clear of taxes.

10 4 11t J. W. McALLISTER Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY, NINTH Street, south of Locust. Medical Department, Session 1869-70 commences October 6, at 7½ o'clock, with a General Introductory by JOHN O'BYRNE, Esq. Free to the public. Students desirous of attending College will call upon the Dean, W. PAINE, M. D., at the University, from 9 to 4. 9 13 fmw 15t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the incorporation of a company, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "The Philadelphia Banking and Savings Deposit Company," to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to three millions of dollars. 7 9 26t*

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf5

☞ MORNING GLORY. It is an admitted fact that the MORNING GLORY BASE-BURNING HEATING STOVES keep steadily ahead of all competitors. For superiority and economy in fuel they are unapproached. Call and see them. BUZBY & HUNTERSON, 10 6 lm4p Nos. 309 and 311 N. SECOND Street.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents. 9 [illegible] FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
THE OPENING LECTURE OF THE FIRST SERIES
BY MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON,
On TUESDAY EVENING, October 19.
Subject—"WHITED SEPULCHRES"
(An Insight into Modern Life at Salt Lake City).

To be followed by
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 21—"The Sham Family at Home."
MISS OLIVE LOGAN, Oct. 25—"Girls."
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Oct. 27—"Our New Clergyman."
HON. S. S. COX, Nov. 29—"New England Transcendentalism."
HON. CHARLES SUMNER, Dec. 1—"Caste."
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D., Dec. 3—"Clear Grit."
MARK TWAIN, Dec. 7—"Sandwich Islands."
R. J. DE CORDOVA, Dec. 9—"Whiffin vs. Sniffin."
WENDELL PHILLIPS, Dec. 16—"Daniel O'Connell."

SCALE OF PRICES.
Admission to each Lecture, 50c.; Reserved Seats for each Lecture, 75c.; Admission to Amphitheatre, 25c.; Proscenium Boxes for each Lecture, $8. Tickets for any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M. 10 13

SPECIAL
Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50 cents.
(Tickets for Family Circle ready on Saturday morning.)

☞ ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of THE UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held at the rooms, corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. All interested are urgently invited to be present. JOHN H. ATWOOD, 10 15 3t* Secretary.

☞ A FAIR IN AID OF THE PENNSYLVANIA INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR BLIND WOMEN will be held at the Hall of the Philadelphia City Institute, N. E. corner of CHESNUT & EIGHTEENTH STREETS, commencing on MONDAY, October 11, and continuing one week. 10 6 9t

☞ THE GREAT FAIR IN AID OF THE ORPHANS' HOME AT GERMANTOWN, Oct. 18 to 30, inclusive, at HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Tickets—Season, $1; Single admission, 25c.; Minors' season, 50c.; do. single admission, 15c.
Inaugural Festival at Academy of Music, MONDAY Evening, Oct 18. See amusement column. [10 14 thsm 3t

☞ HOUSE OF REFUGE.—APPLICATIONS for the situation of ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT AND TEACHER in the White Department of the new House of Refuge will be received by the undersigned until the 24th instant.
The salary is liberal.
JAMES J. BARCLAY, Chairman, etc.,
October 13. No. 219 S. SIXTH Street. 10 13 wfm 3t

☞ COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD CO., maturing October 1, will be paid, free of taxes, on and after that date, at the Banking-house of
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM S. HILLES,
9 22tf Secretary and Treasurer.

☞ REMOVAL.
THE PHILADELPHIA SAVING FUND SOCIETY
Commenced business at its
NEW OFFICE,
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF WASHINGTON SQUARE AND WALNUT STREET,
ON MONDAY, 11th inst 10 12 1m

☞ CHARLES GIBBONS HAS REMOVED his LAW OFFICE to the North American newspaper building, No. 132 S. THIRD Street, second floor, front. 9 22 1m

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street 9 4 6

☞ JOSE POEY,
Medico-Cirujano de la Universidad de la Habana, recibe consultas de 9 a 11 de la manana y de 3½ a 6 de la tarde en su oficina calle Nueve (sud) No. 736. Residencia en la calle de Green, No. 1817.

DR. JOSEPH POEY,
Graduate of the University of Habana (Cuba), has removed his office to No. 736 S. Ninth street. Residence, No. 1817 Green street.
Office Hours—9 to 11 A. M. 3½ to 6 P. M. 7 23tf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the only one in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. 1 26tf

CLOTHING.

Perfection in Clothing
At Rockhill & Wilson's.

PERFECTION IN MATERIALS.

Magnificent English Plaids,
Genuine Scotch Plaids,
Gorgeous American Plaids,
Bannockburns,
Cheviots,
Drab Devonshire Kerseys,
All other colors of Devonshire Kerseys,
West of England Cloths,
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.,
All of the finest quality.

PERFECTION IN WORKMANSHIP.

With the very best workmen in this country in every department of our business, with such eminent cutters as Rockhill, Purnell,
Ayres, Raab,
Laubach, Sweeny,
Clifton, and Seth Thomas,
Nobody can excel ROCKHILL & WILSON.

PERFECTION in STYLE AND VARIETY.

Our Harvard and Oxford Coats,
Our Novelties in Vests and Pants,
Our Comfortable Coachmen's Coats,
Our Drab Devonshire Coats of Kersey,
Our Broadcloth Dress Coats,
Our Velvet Vests,
Are altogether unsurpassed.

PERFECTION IN CHEAPNESS.

Notwithstanding the
Elegance of our store, the
Excellence of our materials, the
Ability of our Cutters, and
Of all our workmen,
Our facilities are such that we can offer our splendid FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

Cheaper than Anybody Else.

And so we continue to ask
The patronage of a
Grateful and appreciating Public.
COME TO THE

Great Brown Hall,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

WESTON & BROTHER, TAILORS,

No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 13 3mrp

LOST.

LOST—IN GOING FROM NINETEENTH and Arch to the Academy of Music, Last Evening, a BUNCH OF KEYS.
A fair reward will be paid by leaving them at this Office. 10 14 3t

LOST—BETWEEN LA PIERRE HOUSE and Union League, on west side of Broad street, a POCKET-BOOK, containing upwards of thirty dollars and checks, payment of which has been stopped, and other papers valuable only to the owner. The money may be retained and reward given and no questions asked, if the pocket-book is returned, with papers, to No. 115 S. THIRD Street, 11 14 3t

$10 REWARD.—LOST—A CERTIFICATE of New City Loan, No. 1529, for $1000, in the name of JOHN GARDE. Application has been made for a renewal of said certificate. Of no use to any one but M. P. GARDE,
9 24 fm 20t* No. 230 DEAN Street, Philadelphia.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS
BY THE
American Sunday-School Union.

THE VOYAGE OF THE WHITE FALCON. By the author of Cherry the Missionary, &c. 90 cents. Full of interesting incident and useful information.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS; or, The Grateful Irish Boy. 18mo., cloth, 40 cents.

OILED FEATHER BOOKS, 3d Series. On not Knowing when One is Well Off,—Upon "Crawling,"—On Letting One's Self Alone. Paper, 5 cents each.

NORA'S LIFE AT DERNCLEUGH. 60 cents.

Just published and for sale by the
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
10 4 mwf6t

JUST PUBLISHED BY
PORTER & COATES,
NO. 822 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.

HALF HOURS WITH THE BEST AUTHORS. With Short Biographical and Critical Notices. By Charles Knight, author of "A Popular History of England," etc., etc. Elegantly printed on the finest paper. 6 vols., crown 8vo, cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, $10·50; or bound in 3 vols., thick crown 8vo, fine English cloth, bev. bds., gilt tops, per set, $7·50.

Selecting some choice passage of the best standard authors, of sufficient length to occupy half an hour in its perusal, there is here food for thought for every day in the year; so that if the purchaser will devote but one-half hour each day to its appropriate selection, he will read through these six volumes in one year, and in such a leisurely manner that the noblest thoughts of many of the greatest minds will be firmly implanted in his mind forever. We venture to say, if the editor's idea is carried out, the reader will possess more information and a better knowledge of the English classics at the end of the year than he would by five years of desultory reading. They can be commenced at any day of the year. The variety of reading is so great that no one will ever tire of these volumes. It is a library in itself. 2 2mwf3rp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET,
Are daily receiving large additions to their stock of
Woollens for Men, Boys and Ladies.

CASSIMERES, All-wool, from 75 cents upwards.
BEAUTIFUL NEW PLAID CASSIMERES.
BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS, from 75 upwards.
FROSTED CHINCHILLA AND FUR BEAVERS.
VELVET BEAVERS AND ASTRACHANS.
CORDUROYS, all colors; SATINET'S AND KENTUCKY JEANS.
IMPERIAL PLAID CLOAKINGS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVETEENS, all colors and qualities.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS AND MIXTURES,
WHITE, SCARLET, AND SKY-BLUE CLOTHS AND CHINCHILLAS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, ETC. ETC.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
9 22 1m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NOW READY,
FALL STYLES
BOOTS and SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
9 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

SHOEMAKER & CO.'S SQUARE, Grand, and Upright Pianos are universally acknowledged to be the best instruments made, and have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer great inducements.

THE BURDETT ORGAN.
We have secured the agency for the sale of the celebrated Burdett Organ. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we challenge contradiction.
Call and examine our extensive stock of Pianos and Organs before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent.
10 12 4t SHOMACKER & CO., No. 1103 Chesnut street.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS,
OF ALL GRADES, AT RETAIL.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
No. 12 NORTH THIRD STREET,
10 11 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

MINCED MEAT.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.
THE NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT.

THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.

The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCE MEAT, so universally known all over the country.

JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA.
For Sale by all Grocers. 10 8 1frp

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed

Is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged rest attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.

H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
10 7 3m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

GRAPES.

ALMERIA GRAPES,

JUST ARRIVED,

IN LARGE BUNCHES.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S.W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
7 1 stuth PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.

COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11½ PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.

NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S
Patent Alum and Dry Plaster
FIRE-PROOF SAFES

ARE THE MOST DESIRABLE FOR QUALITY, FINISH, AND PRICE.

MARVIN'S
CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL BURGLAR SAFES
Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,
NO. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(MASONIC HALL), PHILADELPHIA,
No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
No. 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.
SECOND-HAND SAFES OF ALL MAKES FOR SALE LOW. [6 12 mwf4p
SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 21½ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

SUCCESSORS TO JOHN C. MEAD & SON,
Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of
SILVER PLATED WARES.

We make our own goods; deposit the Silver accurately by weight, and Warrant each article by our Trade Mark on the base, and by written guarantees if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French Wares, and artistic in design and elegantly ornamented.

CUTLERY.

Pearl, Ivory, and Rubber Cutlery in great variety, plate and unplated, in quantities as required.

N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,
10 1 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS.
10 15 1t[all] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

TO AN INTELLIGENT PUBLIC!

Sewing by machinery has long ceased to be a chimerical idea. The only point in doubt is, which is the BEST.

THE PARHAM
NEW
FAMILY SEWING MACHINE,

We do most emphatically and earnestly pronounce to be that
GREAT DESIDERATUM
So long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentialities of
A PERFECT MACHINE
ARE COMBINED.

THE PARHAM
Sewing Machine Company,

Having purchased all the old patents of Mr. CHARLES PARHAM, a well-known inventor of rare abilities, of twenty years' standing; also his several *new* and *very valuable Patents* for certain later improvements, and also, at a considerable expense, obtained a general license to use the many patents owned by the old-established
WHEELER & WILSON CO.,
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
And GROVER & BAKER CO.

By the employment of the oldest and most skilful mechanics and operators, and whose judgment and varied experience have been consulted, only those features of the numerous patents possessing *long-tried merit* are used. By such a grand combination

THE NEW PARHAM

IS, UNDOUBTEDLY,
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST!
THE BEST AND MOST PERFECTLY FINISHED!
ITS MOVEMENTS AS SPEEDY AND AS LIGHT AS ANY OTHER MACHINE.

IT USES A STRAIGHT NEEDLE,
MAKING A TIGHT LOCK-STITCH
THAT CANNOT BE UNRAVELLED.
PERFECTLY FAIR UPON BOTH SIDES,
IT HAS THE NEW NEEDLE-HOLDER.
NO SPRINGING OR BENDING OF THE NEEDLE IN CHANGING FROM COARSE TO FINE, THEREBY AVOIDING ALL DROPPED OR MISSED STITCHES.
IT USES THE CELEBRATED SHUTTLE-CARRIER.
NO RACE OR GROOVE EMPLOYED.
NO SOILING OR OILING OF THE THREAD.
NO FRICTION OR WEARING OF THE SHUTTLE.

The largest piece of work will pass under it.
It will Sew the Finest and most Delicate Fabric
Without the use of paper underneath.
It will Sew the Heaviest Beaver Cloth, or
Linen Duck with Linen Thread,
Marseilles, Pique, and English Lastings,
Pass over Seams, or Turn Corners Perfectly.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT, TUCK AND GATHER.

All machines finished in the highest degree of the art.
All Cabinet Furniture of the most beautiful and chaste designs.

THE PARHAM
New Family Sewing Machine

Is fully warranted in every particular. Full instructions furnished by obliging and experienced lady operators at the residence of a purchaser.
The Company will furnish the instrument upon equitable and easy terms.

Principal Office and Salesrooms,
No. 704 CHESNUT Street,
10 15 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN
COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE

Is now universally admitted to be superior to others as a Family Machine. THE SIMPLICITY EASE, AND CERTAINTY with which it operates as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

Stitching, Hemming, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Braiding, Quilting, Gathering, and Sewing on, Overseaming, Embroidering on the Edge, and its Beautiful Button-Hole and Eyelet Hole Work,

PLACE IT UNQUESTIONABLY FAR IN ADVANCE OF ANY OTHER SIMILAR INVENTION.

OFFICE,
S. W Cor. ELEVENTH and CHESNUT
9 17 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES
Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmw PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS
Have now possession of the entire premises
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
Where they are prepared to exhibit their NEW AND FRESH STYLES OF
LOOKING-GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.,
NEW CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ROGERS' GROUPS
All late importations, received since their disastrous fire. 4 6 mwf4p

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE STEAMER J. W. EVERMAN will receive freight until 6 o'clock P. M., and sail as above. E. A. SOUDER & CO., 10 14 No. 3 DOCK Street.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Co respondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

Spiritualism Spoilt.

That portion of s piritualism, that is, which expresses itself in rop -tying and tambourine-playing in closed cabinets and darkness. A Dr. Von Vleck, from Syracuse, has struck it a death-blow. He was once a spirit ualist himself, and did the rope-tying business eq al to the Davenports. He has since repented in sackcloth and ashes, reads his Bible, distributes tracts, and thinks of joining the same Metho list church that Mr. Corbin belongs to. Like Mr s Logan, after having abandoned a vanity he b gins to abuse it. He now lectures against spiritualism, and illustrates his denunciations. He does op nly what the Davenports, and the Hough boy, and the St. Lawrence girls, and the Fays, and a host of other mediums profess to do in darkness. His audiences heretofore have been very small, not numbering more than a dozen or so, and half of these have been spiritualists, hoping against hope, and unwilling to believe that one of their number has gone back on them. Sich, however, is life among the seance-givers.

Have We a Fiorentino Among Us?

Once upon a time there was in Paris a theatrical critic who was notorious for two things—his black-mailings and his caustic criticisms. His rooms were hung with pictures, and his fingers were hung with jewelry, the "presents" of artists whom he had helped both to spoil and spoliate. One day a celebrated actress paid him a visit, and before its completion had occasion to refer to her watch, one of those priceless fabrics which make it a pleasure to time to have itself told by them. Fiorentino's eyes were fastened upon it, and he admired it so demonstratively that there was no help for it, and the actress saw no alternative for her but to beg him to do her the favor of accepting it, or to undergo brilliant blackguardism from his pen for an indefinite period. Unfastening it, therefore, from the chain to which it was attached, she offered it him with a pretty air that had not the least little staginess about it, and smiled over the pain of seeing it snapped up by the remorseless pelican of the press. The critic took the watch; the actress took her leave. That same evening Fiorentino appeared at a dinner with a piece of common white string fastened with elaborate ostentation in one of the button-holes of his vest, and losing its other end in his watch pocket. The phenomenal article of toilet was at once remarked upon, and Fiorentino, drawing the watch from his pocket, vouchsafed the explanation that the time-piece was indeed a present but the party who had given it to him was too mean to add the chain. This little piece of Parisian gossip is not without a likeness here. A certain critic connected with the New York press has just been presented by the manager of a certain theatre with a set of silver harness. I have nothing to say against the present whatever. It is exceedingly chaste, beautifully chaste indeed, as chaste as the muse which inspires the critic's criticisms, or as the reputation of the theatre over which the manager presides. But unfortunately the critic—whom in nothing else would I presume to compare with Fiorentino—owns neither horses nor carriage. True, one should not look the gift-harness in the month, but if some fine day, upon strolling up Fifth avenue, I should behold Mr. —— sitting behind his harness, which, of course, would be hung upon one of those racks visible in carriage warehouses, I should remember Fiorentino and not be surprised.

The Corbey Concert.

For some days past a "grand concert," by a mysterious but celebrated Signorina Corbey, has been announced. The concert has taken place, and shattered all the hopes of those who had waived their cynicism and incredulity, and "prepared" themselves to be surprised. The lady evidently sings by ear, and with little or no appreciation of what is entrusted to her. Pshaw! what is the reason that the maestri who invest in *debutantes* will insist upon disappointing one? And, above all, why should New York be selected as the favorite gathering-ground for *prime donne* who have lost voice and those who never had any? I don't know, I am sure; but, in attending any first appearance nowadays, I appreciate the old adage, "Blessed is them as don't expect anything, for they shan't be disappointed."

The Divided House in Twenty-third Street.

By the divided house, of course, I mean the association known as the Woman's Suffrage. The sisters have been slowly approximating a division for several months past. According to the report of one of their number, a Mrs. Easterbrook, it was expected to go "up in a balloon" on Wednesday evening. One of the reasons given is that some of the more prominent women connected with it are besieged with anonymous letters of an unpleasant nature. Well, *mesdames*, this is the penalty you pay for distinction. If I were a woman and wore a petticoat (or several of them), do you think I should care what some nameless scribblers wrote, so long as I knew my husband's shirt-bosoms were all that could be desired? Do you imagine I should be afraid so long as they were unfrayed? Not if I know myself, and I strongly opine that I do.

New Hotels.

The erection of the Grand Hotel has fired the enterprise of various gentlemen who are already contemplating buildings which shall eclipse it. For instance, the Stetsons, of the Astor House, are soon to erect a large hotel on Fifth Avenue, opposite the southwestern entrance to the Central Park, and Mr. Paran Stevens is evolving from his interior consciousness a monster caravansary on Murray Hill.

The "Mercury" on "Mezzi."

Carlotta Patti will soon be in Philadelphia. The advertisements are not far wrong in styling her the greatest concert-singer of the age. Only do not—oh, do not (I make this a personal request)—critics of the Philadelphia press, fall into the error of the musical and theatrical critic of the New York *Sunday Mercury*, and attribute to this lady a mezzo-soprano voice. The graceful gaffer who prepared that statement has since studied music, and had his salary raised.

"La Jeunesse Doree."

By this title a ball, which is to be given in December, will be baptized. It will be quite as sumptuous an affair as is compatible with virtue and voluptuousness, and every pretty actress and ballet-girl in New York and many at present out of it will be on hand. The propriety of its title will therefore at once be apparent.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *Martha* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Madame Parepitosa. The opera will be produced with the same cast and fine scenic effects as on Monday evening, at a crowded house may of course be expected.

A minee will be given to-morrow, for which *Martha* announced, and the farewell performance to-morrow night will introduce all the artists of the troupe a grand melange selected from *Il Trovatore*, *Theobemian Girl*, and *Fra Diavolo*.

AT THE CHESNUT the excellent representation of Robertson's comedy of *Home* is filling the house every evening with fashionable audiences, and the piece will probably have a run of several weeks, from present appearances. This beautiful theatre well deserves a liberal support from the intelligent lovers of dramatic art in Philadelphia. It is an elegant and comfortable place to pass an evening in, and the performances are always up to a high standard of excellence, and indicate that the management is in exactly the right hands.

Boucicault's drama of *Hunted Down* and a new American comedy by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens are announced as in preparation.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Booth will have a benefit this evening, when he will appear as "The Stranger," and as "Petruchio" in Shakespeare's comedy of *The Taming of the Shrew*. This last is Mr. Booth's best, or rather his only comedy part, and it will make an admirable contrast to the woe-begone hero of Kotzebue's drama. To-morrow afternoon "The Stranger" will be repeated, and in the evening Mr. Booth will appear as "Macbeth."

Richelieu is announced for Monday.

AT THE ARCH *Forgiven* and the comic drama of *The Windmill* will be performed this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a first-rate bill is announced, and those who attend will be sure of getting their money's worth of laughter.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS will give two performances to-day at half-past two this afternoon and at a quarter to eight this evening. All the artists of the troupe will appear, and a first-class entertainment is assured. The circus performances are really enjoyable, and we recommend them heartily to those who have youngsters of either sex to whom they wish to give a genuine treat that will be remembered with pleasure for many a day. The entertainments are entirely unexceptional and free from offense.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES is an assured success, as a very large number of tickets have already been sold, and the rest are going off as rapidly as could be desired. The list of names presented by Mr. Pugh is an assurance that the lectures will be first-class, and, at the same time, varied enough in subject to suit all tastes. The opening lecture will be delivered on Friday evening next, at the Academy of Music, by Miss Anna E. Dickinson, who will describe the Mormons as "Whited Sepulchres."

A "REFORMATION" JUBILEE and grand musical festival will be held on Monday evening next, at the Academy of Music, to inaugurate the fair for the benefit of the Orphans' Home of Germantown. There will be a chorus of 700 voices, a band of sixteen pieces, and an orchestra of forty performers, which will render Luther's "Battle Hymn" and other selections. Professor L. Engelke will officiate as musical director.

GENERALITIES.

Eastern Grandiloquence.

M. Lesseps, of the Suez Canal, has been sending invitations to all the potentates of the earth. Among others was the Sultan of Zanzibar, whose letter of acceptance thus opens:—

"In the name of the merciful God:—

"The most exquisite news which the soul can desire, the most delicious mystery which can delight the heart, it is the invitation more delicate than the zephyr of the morning, more gentle than the dew which falls upon the verdure of the fields, from him who combines generosity with perfection, who unites glory with grandeur, who has tender sensibilities and iron thoughts, president of the universal canal of Suez, having the first-class imperial Medjidi decoration, Ferdinand de Lesseps, to whose days may God Grant all felicity and preserve from all evil."

The Darien Canal.

The project of uniting the two oceans by a cut across the Isthmus of Darien is not a new or a modern one. In 1528 a route for a canal was examined by two Flemish engineers, by the orders of Philip II of Spain, but finding insuperable difficulties, the project was abandoned. In England the project was revived in the latter part of the seventeenth century. In 1826, Domingo Lopez, of New Granada, explored a route for a canal forty-four miles in length, between Panama and Portobello. Another survey was made in 1827, under the orders of General Bolivar, by two English engineers, Lloyd and Falmark, who concluded their labors in 1829. The only result of their labors was proving the possibility of either a canal or railroad between Panama and Chagres. In 1843, the French Government sent out MM. Garella and Courtines to make explorations. They reported in favor of a canal passing under the dividing ridge of the Ahogayegua by a tunnel 125 feet high from water level, and 17,390 feet long.

A Sudden Going Off.

The lower portion of the city, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist* of the 5th instant, was somewhat convulsed yesterday morning with the report that two daughters of a Mrs. Hubbard—Mattie and Bettie—had clandestinely eloped, one of them with a vivacious and sprightly youth of some sixteen summers, familiarly known as Johnny Moore, son of Captain Thomas N. Philpot, and the other with an unknown individual. It is currently reported that the progressive Johnny had plumed himself with a sufficiency of finance from the pockets of his unsuspecting "governor" to make his elopement at least a temporary success, and that, boy as he is (scarcely over four feet long), he played his *role* quite as brilliantly as though of maturer years. Little people are very loud sometimes, and we are afraid Johnny is of that stamp and tendency. One of the girls, Mattie, left a note to her mother, recitative of the old story of misplaced confidence and consequent ruin by man, consoling her maternal parent with the declaration that she should never gaze on her face again. Whither the eloping quartette directed their course has not yet transpired, nor are we able to state whether they contemplate a visit to Gretna Green or Fiddler's Green.

The Virginia Senatorship.

The *World* publishes the following despatch from Washington:—

Reliable advices from Richmond state that as the day for the reassembling of the Legislature draws near the Senatorial question is exciting much interest. The most prominent candidates to-day are General Robert Williams, Lieutenant-Governor Lewis, and Robert Lowen. A prominent Virginian in Washington, on Tuesday, had a long conversation with President Grant and General Sherman, in the course of which those officials expressed themselves very freely about Virginia politics. Both seemed to favor the immediate admission of the State, and regarded the opposition of the radical faction here as not at all formidable. The Senatorial question being broached, Grant said he wished it understood that he would in no way interfere for his friends, and would express no preference. Afterwards being interrogated in regard to the acceptability of General Williams to the administration, he spoke in the highest terms of that gentleman as talented, patriotic, and reliable, and added that he had no doubt his election would give satisfaction. Other persons, however, who had been named in connection with the Senatorial honors were unobjectionable. This conversation has raised Williams stock here, and the report that he obtained the order from Washington overthrowing Canby's little game to put the railroads under control of the radicals had the same effect.

Outrages in Florida.

A number of murderous outrages have recently been perpetrated in Jackson county, Fla. We quote from Florida papers:—

On the 28th ult., near the Natural Bridge, Jackson county, Fla., there was a negro picnic—none present but negroes. A negro constable, Calvin Rogers, an overbearing person, was present and claimed to have been shot at. He then called for Wyatt Scurlock, one of his friends, who, on his approach to Rogers, caught up a child, and he and the child were killed by one shot from some unknown person. Rogers, with the party, returned to Marianna, and with a party of whites and blacks went in search of the murderer. They could find no clue to the perpetrator of the deed. A jury of inquest, composed of whites and blacks, found that Scurlock died from a gun shot by the hands of an unknown person.

On Wednesday night, the 29th ult., as two white men named Columbus Sullivan and George Cox were hauling home some cotton, about six miles from the place where the first tragedy occurred, they were fired upon by some person or persons concealed in the swamp. Sullivan's face was horribly mutilated and one eye put out, while Cox received one or two shots in the arm. Both will probably recover.

On Friday night, Oct. 1, Colonel McClellan, a prominent lawyer of Marianna, was badly wounded and his daughter killed. Calvin Rogers and other negroes circumstances point out as the perpetrators. Oscar Granberry, one of the negroes suspected, was killed on the morning of the 2d inst.

Personalities.

—Weston is going to walk across the Atlantic.
—Ismail Pasha spent $8000 on bonbons in Paris.
—The Crown Prince of Prussia has invented a vinegar machine.
—Nelaton, the French surgeon, has often three hundred patients a day.
—The Sultan has placed a letter-box at his front door for the deposit of petitions.
—Farragut has told a San Francisco interviewer that the masthead story is sheer bosh.
—Victor Emmanuel is reputed quite a skillful violinist and a good baritone singer.
—Prince Arthur shoots with a gun labelled "From your affectionate Mama, Xmas, 1868."
—General Banks was an apprentice with the Boston *Traveller*, where Mrs. Banks also worked.
—J. Ross Browne now advertises himself as a land and immigration agent in San Francisco.
—One Watts has been connected with the British Museum for over thirty years, and is now beheaded.
—The Cassagnacs, father and son, have fought one hundred and ten duels within the past twenty-five years.

Scrapings.

—California has an immense wheat crop.
—Detroit thinks itself worth $100,000,000.
—Iowa Quakers are for prohibiting tobacco.
—Hair thieves trouble Indiana young ladies.
—Ritchie, the artist, is to paint Dr. McCosh.
—Boston artists call for a new studio building.
—Holman Hunt has gone to Egypt to paint another picture.
—The brothers Cobb, of Boston, have made a bust of Gilmore.
—Vinnie Ream is to complete her statue of Lincoln in Rome.
—St. Anthony, Minn., estimates her loss by the late flood at $200,000.
—The strong-minded are to invade Hartford with a convention Oct. 26.
—Oberlin, O., is so moral that a recent attempted ball drew only three couples.
—Meissonier has painted a review by the First Napoleon, and his price is $50,000.
—Libby Prison is now occupied by a company engaged in grinding sumac and bones.
—Government is to sell its property at Harper's Ferry on the 30th of November.
—Baltimore owns up that two-thirds of the business part of the city requires rebuilding.
—The result of the great fire in the Dismal Swamp is a lake from three to ten feet deep.
—Several fire companies have been organized of the waiters and workmen in a Chicago hotel.
—Bogus currency is being paid to the Indians in the vicinity of La Crosse, Wis., for cranberries.
—The Canada Sabbath Schools are to hold their sixth annual convention at Belleville, Ontario, next week.
—The prison barber at San Francisco exhibits at the county fair a long lariat made from the shorn locks of prisoners.
—Thirty-three have applied for admission to the Boston deaf-mute school, for which two teachers have already been secured.
—The Eugene (Oregon) *Journal* is gratified that the "skeleton man" and the "bearded woman" have bought land to locate in that city.
—Mr. Miller, a Boston artist, has one exhibition a painting called "Trimumviri Americani"—heads of Washington, Lincoln, and Grant.
—Over a bushel of excellent pickerel were picked up in a Connecticut corn-field the other day, where they had been stranded by the flood.
—Gold has been discovered in Montgomery county, Md., by a little fellow who was driving some cows and picked up a stone to throw at them.

CITY ITEMS.

NEW FALL GOODS.—*Choice assortment of entirely new styles, in Ready-made Garments.*
MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS', *superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any ready-made goods in Philadelphia.*
ALSO, IN THE PIECE, *to be made up to order, in the finest manner.*
Samples of materials sent by mail when desired.
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets,* BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 513 Market street.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

CRAPINE SUITS, Carr's Melton Suits, Scotch Cheviot Suits, Plaid Cheviot Suits, Fancy Plaid Suits, at CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT STREET, have just received, by ship Stamler, the balance of that immense stock of goods purchased by Mr. Gay in Europe. They have now the finest assortment of French China, Bohemian Glass and Fancy Goods ever seen in Philadelphia. Prices of all goods marked in plain figures. Store open until 9 o'clock.

TEN PACKAGES more of those celebrated malt vases and jardinets just received at GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 CHESNUT Street. All works of art. Call and see them.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the immense increase of trade at GAY'S CHINA PALACE, No. 1022 CHESNUT street, the proprietor has found it impossible to deliver all the goods sold, with five men and two horses, and has in consequence added another delivery team, and will keep on adding from time to time, as business warrants.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TWO OR THREE COLDS in succession will, with many constitutions, securely establish the seeds of Consumption in the system, thus converting what was originally a simple, curable affection, into one generally fatal. While ordinary prudence, therefore, makes it the business of every one to take care of a Cold until it is got rid of, intelligent experience fortunately presents a remedy in DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, thoroughly adapted to remove speedily all Coughs and Colds, and one equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis. Sold by all Druggists.

THE FALL AND ITS DANGERS.—Animal as well as vegetable life is powerfully affected by the great atmospheric change that takes place in the Fall. But for the flowers, the foliage, and the herbs of the field there is no help. Their time has come, and die they must. It is otherwise with man. For him the means of reinvigoration have been provided by skill and science. To recruit his exhausted energies and fortify himself against the disorders generated by the sudden depression of temperature and the unwholesome exhalations of autumn, let him tone his nervous system, invigorate his digestion, and give edge to his appetite with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. He may then face the morbid influences of the season fearlessly. The chilling night dews and heavy morning mists will have no power to make him shiver and burn, to affect his liver, to disorder his stomach or his bowels, to rack his joints with rheumatism, or to render any latent element of disease in his system active or dangerous. To the sufferer from general debility, whether constitutional or arising from other causes, this potent vegetable specific is earnestly recommended. And let it be remembered that physical *weakness opens the door to all maladies*. Vigor is the chief defense of the human structure against all causes of disease, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS may be truly pronounced the safest and surest of all invigorants. It is the most genial of all vegetable tonics, and is admirably adapted to the wants and weaknesses of the more delicate sex, as well as to the ailments of men.

THE SALE
OF THE SEASON!!
A LARGE LOT OF
FALL OVERCOATS,
Together with
AN IMMENSE NUMBER
OF
WALKING AND DRESS SUITS,
AND ALSO
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS
INNUMERABLE,
Now selling at
LOWER PRICES
than the same goods are offered at by any other house in the city,
AT
THE PEOPLE'S GREAT CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

MARRIED.

HENSZEY—MACKELLAR.—Thursday, October 14, by Rev. Luther Albert, D. D., at the bride's family residence, Mr. WILLIAM C. HENSZEY, of West Philadelphia, and Miss ABBIE, daughter of Thomas MacKellar, Esq., of Germantown.

MARSEILLES—LEAVITT.—October 5, at the residence of the bride's father, Exeter, N. H., by the Rev. John C. Learned, Mr. CHARLES MARSEILLES, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNIE M. LEAVITT, all of Exeter.

TAIT—KERR.—Thursday, October 14, by the Rev. John Chambers, ROBERT S. TAIT, of New York, to GERTRUDE, youngest daughter of Jos. Kerr, Esq. No cards.

DIED.

FARRELL.—On the 14th instant, MATTHEW S. FARRELL, son of the late Edward and Elizabeth Farrell.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 321 Powell street (Fifth street, below Spruce), on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

KAMMERER.—On the 13th instant, CHRISTIANA, wife of Frederick Kammerer, in the 43d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Fredonia Grotto, No. 2, S. and D. of A. A., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1020 Carlton street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

MINICH.—On the 13th instant, after a short illness, MARY J., youngest daughter of the late George Minich.
The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother, No. 632 N. Twelfth street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

SHIELDS.—On Thursday, the 14th instant, ELIZABETH KANE, wife of Prof. Charles W. Shields, and daughter of the late Judge Kane.
The funeral will take place on Monday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence Robert Patterson, No. 1825 Delancey place.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, GERMANTOWN, five minutes' walk from Wayne Station, two neat and comfortable Houses on WAYNE Street, below Manheim, suitable for a small and genteel family, with all the modern conveniences, gas, water, range, heater, etc. Rent, $403 per annum. Apply at JACOB KAUPP, No. 77 WISTER Street, Germantown. Possession at once. 6 18 tf

FOR SALE, HANDSOME ARCH STREET RESIDENCE, No. 1928, 30 by 127. In thorough order, with modern improvements. Apply to JOS. L. CAVEN, 8 31 No. 158 N. NINTH Street.

NO. 131 EIGHTEENTH, ABOVE WALNUT Street, near Rittenhouse Square—The most complete and elegant medium size DWELLING in west part of city; lower floor solid walnut finish; every convenience; for sale, with possession. J. F. LIST, No. 629 WALNUT Street. 8 20 fmwtf

$4500 FOR THREE-STORY BRICK House, eight rooms, and lot, No. 1630 N. TWELFTH Street. Lot 16 feet by 115, to Fawn street. Apply on the premises. 10 13 3t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE on SIXTH Street, between Poplar and Girard avenue. Has all modern improvements. For particulars, apply at No. 715 MARKET Street, between 10 and 11 A. M. 10 15 3t*

TO RENT—THE HANDSOME DWELLING HOUSES, Nos. 1324 and 1326 ARCH Street. Apply to CHARLES E. DUNN, 10 6 10t No. 228 WALNUT Street.

TO LET—TWO HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with Meals, in a private family. No. 2001 WALNUT Street. 10 4 mwf6t*

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES

AND

COOKING RANGES.

1,461,600

Cubic feet of space, thoroughly heated by EIGHT medium-sized GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACES, at United States Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

PERFECT SUCCESS.

It is three years since the above Furnaces were invented and offered to the public. The advantages they combine have given them a most signal success. Already in our city it has taken the lead,

AND THE DEMAND CAN SCARCELY BE SUPPLIED.

The community are assured that the essential features which have given the Golden Eagle such unbounded popularity are not found in any other Furnaces now extant.

An examination is solicited.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

CHAS. WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET STREET

8 27 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers, SHARPE & THOMSON, 27wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

RICH JEWELRY.

JOHN BRENNAN,

DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,

NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,

8 2 mwf 9mrp PHILADELPHIA.

JACOB HARLEY, WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVER WARE, No. 1220 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 10 9 1mrp*

HATS AND CAPS.

REMOVAL.—JONES & TEMPLE HAVING removed from No. 29 South NINTH Street to No. 929 CHESNUT Street, would respectfully call the attention of their friends to their new location, where they have just opened a new stock of Gents' Dress Silk and Felt Hats, including all the latest London and New York styles, together with a general assortment of goods pertaining to the trade. Your patronage and influence are solicited.
DAVID P. JONES,
10 14 6t rp WILLIAM TEMPLE.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 rp6

PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEWELL, LANDSCAPE AND GENERAL BUSINESS PHOTOGRAPHER, No. 724 ARCH Street, has every facility for taking photographs of country seats, in or out of the State. Merchants, manufacturers, and importers can have samples of goods photographed in the very best style. 9 17 1m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 4 6rp

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

In order to close out their Fall and Winter Stock by December 1, will offer

Extraordinary Bargains

IN

SILKS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.

This stock is the largest and most varied ever offered at retail in this market, and more replete with staples and novelties of recent importations than any other in this city.

ONE PRICE
AND NO DEVIATION.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

10 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

LARGE DISPLAY

OF

SEASONABLE WOOLLENS,

FOR MEN'S, BOYS', AND LADIES' WEAR,

MIXED AND PLAID CASSIMERES.

GOODS FOR SUITS.

A job lot of SUPER 6-4 FRENCH CASSIMERES from auction, at $2·50 per yard.
OVERCOATINGS in all the popular styles.
BROADCLOTHS and DOESKINS for ladies' wear.
ALL-WOOL BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS in all colors.
GAY PLAIDS for Circulars.
WHITE OPERA CLOTHS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKINGS.
SEAL SKIN CLOAKINGS.
VELVET BEAVERS.

"Our Cheap Location," enables us to sell at a small advance to Retail Buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

10 13 3t Above Willow.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

COOPER & CONARD

HAVING COMPLETED THE REBUILDING OF THEIR STORE, AND HAVING DEVOTED SOME TWO MONTHS TO THE SELECTION AND MANUFACTURE OF A NEW STOCK, ARE NOW BETTER PREPARED THAN EVER FOR FALL AND WINTER TRADE.

OUR FRIENDS, CUSTOMERS, AND OTHERS ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND SEE US.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

AND

Nos. 1 and 7 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

1 7 fam PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Will open Monday, Oct. 4, his Fall Importation of

India Camel's Hair Shawls and Scarfs,

At moderate prices. With a choice selection of

NOVELTIES

In the usual TASTE and QUALITY of HIS ESTABLISHMENT. 10 2 2m

RAPSON'S

TRIMMING AND ZEPHYR STORE,

No. 132 North EIGHTH Street,

10 9 1m Corner of Cherry street.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!

J. JUEL,
No. 1520 MARKET STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN LADIES', GENTS', CHILDREN'S, AND COACHMEN'S GLOVES,
ALSO, MANUFACTURER OF WHITE SHIRTS,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL LINE OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. 10 15 1mrp

DRY GOODS.

IRISH POPLINS.

IRISH POPLINS.

OPENED THIS MORNING,

2000 Yards of Irish Poplins,

Equal to Pim Bros', at $2 per yard, in all the choice shades. Also,
5000 yards at $1·50 per yard, worth $2.

These goods are worthy the attention of the ladies, as they are less than gold cost, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

CHEAP STORE,

No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

ELEGANT SILK-FACED POPLINS.

ELEGANT RICH PLAID POPLINS.

Elegant Empress Wool Poplins, only 75 cents.
In fact, the largest stock of FINE DRESS GOODS will be found at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

ONE-PRICE STORE,

No. 7 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

OPENED THIS MORNING,

BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN AT $1·75.
HEAVY AND RICH AT $2.
The best $2 Black Silk in the city. Admitted by all to be the cheapest Black Silk offered this Fall.

Also, a full line of pure LYONS BLACK SILKS, up to $6 per yard, at

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

SILK STORE,

No. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

DEMONSTRATION IN VELVETEENS! VELVETEENS

Handsome Silk Finish at 75, 87c., $1, and $1·25.
Lyons Silk Finish, equal to Ponson's.
Velvet, wide, at $1·50, $2, $2·50, $3, $3·50.

THE CHEAPEST GOODS YET OFFERED.

ALL THE ABOVE AT

GEORGE D. WISHAM'S

CHEAP STORE,

No. 7 North EIGHTH Street,

10 15 2rp PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,

Has now open his

FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATION OF

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

ASTRACHANS in Black, Browns, and White.
CARACULLAS,
SEALS,
VELVET BEAVERS,
VELOURS,
CHINCHILLAS, WHITNEYS, TRICOTS.
BLACK ESQUIMAUX AND CASTOR BEAVERS.
WHITE AND FANCY CLOAKINGS. 9 11 6p

J. CHAMBERS,

No. 810 ARCH STREET.

BARGAINS OPENING DAILY IN

BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
BLACK THREAD LACES.
POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
VALENCIENNE LACES.
POINTE COLLARS.
THREAD COLLARS.
VALENCIENNE HDKFS., from $3.
FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, 65 cents.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap. 9 15 1m

FURS.

SABLE FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY.

The subscriber having made the above articles a SPECIALTY in his business, has prepared a large assortment in different styles at his Store,

No. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Established 44 years ago.

10 8 fw3mrp] **JAMES REISKY.**

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

T. & J. A. HENKELS,

AT THEIR

NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET,

Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

HUTTON & McCONNELL,

FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 809 MARKET STREET.

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, and CHAMBER FURNITURE, the Latest Styles and best Manufacture. Also, FEATHER BEDS and MATTRESSES. 10 6 mw3m

GROCERIES, ETC.

NEW MESS MACKEREL

IN KITTS.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST SEWING MACHINE IN THE CITY. Also to canvass the city.
The most liberal commission given. Apply or address No. 704 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 10 6 12t

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8rp

DAVID FLEMMING,
CIGAR BOX MANUFACTURER,
No. 625 COMMERCE Street, above Market.
Orders filled at the shortest notice. 10 14 1m

First Love.

From the Saturday Review.

It is one of the oddest points of difference between man and woman that woman has no First Love. The long alphabet of her effections is without any distinct end or beginning; she mounts by insensible gradations from dolls and kittens and pet brothers to the zenith of passion, to descend by the same insensible gradations from the zenith of passion through pet brothers to tabby cats. There is no such event as a first kiss in a boy's life to mark for woman the transition from girlhood to the sudden maturity of passion; she has been kissing and purring and fondling and petting from her cradle, and she will pet and fondle and purr and kiss to her grave. Love, in the technical sense of the word, is with her little more than an intensifying of her ordinary life. There is no new picture, but the colors are for the while a little heightened and the tone raised. Presently the vividness of color will fade again, and the cool greys lower the tone, and the passion of life will have died away. But there will be no definite moment at which one could fairly say that love came or went. A girl who is not whispering in a lover's ear will always say, frankly enough, that she never knew what it is to be in love. There is one obvious deduction which she forgets to draw, that there never can be a time when she can know what it is to be in love. Here and there, of course, a woman may be cold, or later in development, or more self-conscious, and may divide by more rigidly marked lines the phases of her life. But even then, if she be a woman at all, she can have no first love. Feeling, with woman, has no past, as it has no future. Every phase of her life begins with an act of oblivion. Every love is a first love. "I never loved any one before" is said, and said truly, to a dozen loving ears in succession. "The first thing I should like to meet with in Paradise," said Lady Wortley Montagu, "would be the river Lethe, the stream of forgetfulness." But woman finds a little rivulet of Lethe at every stage of her heart's career. If she remembers the past at all, it is to offer it up as a burnt sacrifice to the deity of the present. When Cleopatra talked about Cæsar to Mark Antony, she passed, no doubt, her fingers through her lover's hair and wondered how she could ever have doted on such a bald-pated fellow as the Dictator. Had she succeeded in charming Octavius, she would have wondered equally at her infatuation for such a ne'er-do-well as Antony. And so it is no wonder that a woman's first love, even if she realizes it at all, goes down in this general wreck of the past. But in man's life it is a revolution. It is, in fact, the one thing that makes him man. The world of boyhood is strictly a world of boys. Sisters, cousins, aunts, mothers, are mixed up in the general crowd of barbarians that stand without the playground. There are few warmer or more poetic affections than the chivalrous friendship of schoolfellows; there is no truer or more genuine worship than a boy's worship of the hero of the scrimmage or the cricket-field. It is a fine world in itself, but it is a wonderfully narrow and restricted world. Not a girl may peep over the palings. Girls can't jump, or fag out, or swarm up a tree; they have nothing to talk about as boys talk; they never heard of that glorious swipe of Old Brown's; they are awful milk-sops; they cry and "tell mamma;" they are afraid of a governess and of a cow. It is impossible to conceive a creature more utterly contemptible in a boy's eyes than a girl of his own age usually is. Then in some fatal moment comes the revolution. The barrier of contempt goes down with a crash. The boy-world disappears. Brown, that god of the playground, is cast to the owls and to the bats. There is a sudden coolness in the friendship that was to last from school to the grave. Paper-chases and the annual match with the "old fellows" cease to be the highest objects of human interest. There is less excitement than there was last year when a great cheer welcomes the news that Mugby has got the Ireland. The boy's life has become muddled and confused. The old existence is sheering off, and the new comes shyly, fitfully. It is only by a sort of compulsion that he will own that he is making all this "fuss" about a girl. For the moment he rebels against the spell of that one little face, the witchery of that one little hand. He lingers on the borders of this new country from whence there is no return to the old-playing field. He is shy, strange to this world of women, and women's talk, and women's ways. The surest, steadiest foot on the cricket-ground stumbles over footstools, and tangles itself in colored wools. The sturdiest arm that ever wielded bat trembles at the touch of a tiny finger. The voice that rang out like a trumpet among the tumult of foot-ball hushes and trembles and falters in saying half-a-dozen commonplace words. The old sense of mastery is gone. He knows that every chit in the nursery has found out his secret, and is laughing over it. He blushes, and a boy's blush is a hot, painful thing, when the sisterly heads bend together, and he hears them whispering what a fool he is. Yes, he is a fool—that is one thing which he feels quite certain about. There is only one other thing that he feels even more certain about—that he is in love, and that love has made him a man.

We are not, of course, going to trench on the field of poets and moral preachers, or to expound, like Sir Barnes Newcome, the philosophy of the affections, or to demonstrate, with Miss Faithfull and Mrs. Fawcett, the great office which First Love fulfils in the economy of man. The only remark we have to make is the very obvious one which moral preachers may be pardoned for forgetting, that it is on the whole a wonderfully pleasant thing. If one enters it through Purgatory, it is none the less a Paradise at which one arrives, an Eden with its tree of knowledge and its tree of life. There is none of the distrust, the irony, the low-pitched expectations of after affection; no practical second thoughts; no calculations about wedding-rings and marriage settlements. In its beginning love still hovers in a sort of debatable land between the real and the unreal, with a good deal of the fun and make-believe of boyhood and girlhood about it yet. There is the old school trick of "secrets," of "mystery," whisperings in corners, stolen glances, dropped gloves, little letters deposited in crafty hiding-places. There is the carrying out of the new ritual of love as love novels give it to us, the stealing photographs and the kissing of locks of hair, and the writing love poems with a certain weakness in their rhyme, and the watching the light in our mistress' windows. It is wonderful with what a rigorous exactitude, with what a grave seriousness, we carry out our part in the pleasant little comedy. But it is no comedy to us while we figure in it. It is the revelation of a new world, a world of light and joy, a world, too, of wonder and enchantment and mystery. "Tout est mystere dans l'amour," we sing with old Fontaine, "ses fleches, son carquois, son flambeau, son enfance," and of these mysteries we are admitted as worshippers. It is hard not to feel a little flutter of pride at being not quite what other people are, not quite what we ourselves were a month ago. What would others understand of this new love-language that we talk? What of our spasmodic little clatter, broken with passionate ejaculations that have no relation to any subject that could be discussed in earth or heaven, interrupted by silences more eloquent than words? What of those delicious caprices that follow on the sense of power, those bright little quarrels that only exist in the faith that severance is impossible? What of this new love of letter-writing in fingers that once hated a pen? We exult in the thought that St. Valentine's day taxes the energies of the Post Office more than any other day in the year. We laugh to think of a great government department in a flutter because Love says "write," and we have written. What of this new delight in solitude, in "mooning about," as we used to call it in our unregenerate days? Surely it is something that love conquers boredom, that one is never alone when one can peep at a locket, or spell over again those sweetest and most crossed of letters, or debate whether the object of one's passion looked best in a blue dress or a brown. But all these are the mere outer accidents of life, and it is life itself that is so changed. What a fresh boisterous breeze of life and liberty comes sweeping down on the tranquil little soul whose deepest joys and sorrows have been over her lessons and her doll! All the youth in her veins quickens at the touch. She is a hoyden, a scrapegrace in a moment; the governess shrugs her shoulders; mamma begins to think of her "coming out." Then there is the sudden revulsion, the delicious inequalities and inconsistencies of a period of transition, the shyness and stiffness, the silence, the reverie. Then at a bound there is the return on pure girlhood, the defiant revolt, the rebellion against this absorption in another. *Odi et amo*, it is the close neighborhood of the two that gives each its charm. She is a flirt, a coquette; for what is coquetry but the half-incredulity of a girl unable to believe in her own happiness, eager to convince herself by any experience of the new strength and attraction she has gained? After life brings deeper, intenser passion, but never sensations so vivid, so rapid, so exquisitely contrasted, never so involuntary. A girl lies passive in the very dreaminess of joy, as emotion after emotion sweeps over her, faith and jealousy and bitterness and delight, like the wind sweeping over Æolian chords and wakening music as wild and as wayward as the music in her heart. What other moment of life gives her those "*grands ennuis entremlees de joie*" that the old French poetess sung about—

> "Quand je pense avoir plus de douleur,
> Sans y penser je me trouve hors de peine;
> Puis quand je crois ma joie etre certaine,
> Et etre au haut de mon desire heur,
> Il me remet en mon premier malheur."

Men spend a great deal too much time, says a great philosopher, over love. We share Mr. Mill's opinion, though probably Mr. Mill would hardly share our grounds for it. We don't grudge a moment given to a man's first love, because a man believes in it. "Credo quia impossibile"—"I believe just because it is impossible"—replied Tertullian to the objector to his faith; and it is a gain to humanity that at the very outset of life one should meet and believe in a thing so impossible as first love. We are saved at any rate from the dreary gospel of Mr. Buckle, from regarding ourselves as machines, and tabulating our lives in averages. So too there are days, early days in a man's course, when, sitting alone and looking on a sunset, he feels like a grain of sand at the mercy of winds that blow whence and whither he knows not. First love at any rate saves us out of thoughts like these by quickening in us pulses of pain and pleasure that will beat on, drive the winds as they list. How much too of the reverence, the reserve, the grace and refinement of character, springs out of those days of distant, hushed worship, of all-surrendering, all-daring faith? A mere girl, like a mere daisy, rouses within us thoughts too deep for tears. That first touch of passion gives a beauty of its own to the temper of a man, as it gives it to the face of a woman. Who has not noted the strange, sweet change that softens the abrupt gesture, and gives music to the hasty speech, in the hoyden when love's finger first touches her? When Pygmalion's statue-bride quickened into human life, she must have felt, one fancies, an inexpressible joy in the sense of the rapture her beauty had created, and could sustain. It is this new sense—this consciousness that, as she simply lives and moves, her grace and power is going out of her to gladden at least one heart of man's—that quickens a girl's face out of the hardness and immobility of earlier years. From mere physical, immobile form, it becomes life and spirit, sensitive to every wave of thought, feeling, reflection. The very wonder of the new world she looks out upon, its interest, its awe, mirror themselves in the quick alternations of enthusiasm, of terror, of tenderness. It is quite as well to get a little beauty into the world, quite as well to preserve a little poetry in man, and while first love does this we don't mean to surrender it to Mr. Mill. But we freely give up to him its successors. The mere conventional repetition of the real thing, when its first fervor of faith has fled, the repetition of the old love-litanies by lips that have learned the irony of them, the mechanical performance of the ritual that has become a sham, this is—we agree with Mr. Mill—a sheer waste of human time. When a man has got safely over thirty, and looks back on the number of these performances, their extreme dreariness, and the time they have cost him, he feels a twinge of compunction, and a certain pleasure in the consciousness that he is now at any rate secure till forty. As for women, till they are quickened by the apostleship of the champions of their "rights," they will probably go on thinking these little farces the pleasantest things in life. After all they are not more ridiculous than the general tenor of their existence, and woman has, at any rate, more time to waste then man.

NO BACK DOWN.

Bonner and that One Hundred Thousand Dollar Horse.

To a gentleman who inquired of Mr. Bonner if his offer of one hundred thousand dollars for a horse that would equal Dexter's great performance to a road wagon was still in force, and if he had any reservation in regard to it as to age, soundness, etc., Mr. Bonner replied as follows:—

Dear Sir:—I have received your favor of the 11th inst., in which you inquire if there are any conditions, so far as soundness of age is concerned, annexed to my offer of $100,000 for a horse that can equal Dexter's recent performance of 2·17¼ to a road wagon. In reply, I have to state that I have no conditions of the kind to interpose. I throw the door wide open. Of course, I should prefer a young and sound horse like Dexter, but I shall not make it a barrier against any horse undertaking to perform the feat whether he be young or old—sound or unsound—lame or free from lameness—whether he have one spavin or two, three ring-bones or four—be blind of one eye or both—broken-winded or foundered—so long as he performs the feat of starting as Dexter started from my stable in Twenty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue, at 1 o'clock P. M., and trotting during the same afternoon on Prospect Park, as Dexter trotted, a mile in 2·21¼, to a road wagon and driver weighing together 318 pounds. There must be no running or jumping—every inch of the mile must be trotted, as Dexter trotted it, without a single skip or jump; and I must have the privilege of witnessing and timing the trial, and taking one or two friends with me. The owner of the horse can also have one or two friends present; but under no circumstances will I be concerned, directly or indirectly, in a public advertised trial, where money is received at the entrance gate, or opportunity is given for betting.

If you know of any man who owns a horse that can perform this feat, I will thank you to send him to me, as I want to own the animal, even if he has any one or all of the blemishes which I have enumerated. With all of them I would consider him cheap at the price named, after performing the feat in question, and I can assure you that if you put me in the way of procuring such a horse—either with or without blemishes—you will have my lasting gratitude, and find me ready at any time, whether night or day, to reciprocate the favor. Yours truly,

ROBERT BONNER.

MARK TWAIN.

The Letter rom him Read at the "California Pioneer Banquet."

Yesterday a banquet was given to the California Pioneers in New York, at which the following highly interesting, hugely instructive, and intensely amusing letter from Mark Twain was read:—

ELMIRA, Oct. 11, 1869.—To the California Pioneers—Gentlemen:—Circumstances render it out of my power to take advantage of the invitation extended to me through Mr. Simonton, and be present at your dinner in New York. I regret this very much, for there are several among you whom I would have a right to join hands with on the score of old friendship, and I suppose I would have a sublime general right to shake hands with the rest of you on the score of kinship in Californian ups and downs in search of fortune. If I were to tell some of my experiences, you would recognize Californian blood in me, I fancy. The old, old story would sound familiar no doubt. I have the usual stock of reminiscences. For instance, I went to Esmeralda early. I purchased largely in the "Wide West," the "Winnemucca," and other fine claims, and was very wealthy. I fared sumptuously on bread when flour was two hundred dollars a barrel, and had beans for dinner every Sunday, when none but bloated aristocrats could afford such grandeur. But I finished by feeding batteries in a quartz mill at fifteen dollars a week, and wishing I was a battery myself and had somebody to feed me. My claims in Esmeralda are there yet. I suppose I could be persuaded to sell. I went to the Humboldt District when it was new. I became largely interested in the "Alba Nueva," and other claims with gorgeous names, and was rich again—in prospect. I owned a vast mining property there. I would not have sold out for less than four hundred thousand dollars at that time. But I will now. Finally, I walked home—some two hundred miles—partly for exercise and partly because stage fares were expensive. Next I entered upon an affluent career in Virginia City, and by a judicious investment of labor and the capital of friends became the owner of about all the worthless wildcat mines there were in that part of the country. Assessments did the business for me there. There were a hundred and seventeen assessments to one dividend, and the proportion of income to outlay was a little against me. My financial thermometer went down to 30 deg. Fahrenheit, and the subscriber was frozen out. I took up extensions on the main lead—extensions that reached to British America in one direction and to the isthmus of Panama in the other—and I verily believe I would have been a rich man if I had ever found those infernal extensions. But I didn't. I ran tunnels till I tapped the Arctic Ocean, and I sunk shafts till I broke through the roof of perdition; but those extensions turned up missing every time. I am willing to sell all that property and throw in the improvements. Perhaps you remember the celebrated "North Ophir." I bought that mine. It was very rich in pure silver. You could take it out in lumps as large as a filbert. But when it was discovered that those lumps were melted half dollars, and hardly melted at that, a painful case of "salting" was apparent, and the undersigned adjourned to the poor-house again. I paid assessments on "Hale & Norcross" till they sold me out, and I had to take in washing for a living—and the next month that infamous stock went up to seven thousand dollars a foot. I own millions and millions of feet of affluent silver leads in Nevada—in fact, I own the entire undercrust of that country, nearly, and if Congress would move that State off my property, so that I could get at it, I would be wealthy yet. But no, there she squats; and here am I. Failing health persuades me to sell. If you know of any one desiring a permanent investment, I can furnish him one that will have the virtue of being eternal.

I have been through the Californian mill, with all its "dips, spurs, and angles, variations and sinuosities." I have worked there at all the different trades and professions known to the catalogue. I have been everything, from a newspaper editor down to a cow-catcher on a locomotive, and I am encouraged to believe that, if there had been a few more occupations to experiment on, I might have made a dazzling success at last, and found out what mysterious destiny Providence had in view in creating me.

But you perceive that although I am not a pioneer, I have had a sufficiently variegated time of it to enable me to talk pioneer like a native and feel like Forty-niner. Therefore, I cordially welcome you to your old remembered homes and your long deserted firesides, and close this screed with the sincere hope that your visit here will be a happy one, and unembittered by the sorrowful surprises that absence and lapse of years are wont to prepare for wanderers; surprises which come in the form of old friends missed from their places; silence where familiar voices should be; the young grown old; change and decay everywhere; home a delusion and a disappointment; strangers at the hearthstone; sorrow where gladness was; tears for laughter; the melancholy pomp of death where the grace of life had been!

With all good wishes for the returned prodigals, and regrets that I cannot partake of a small piece of the fatted calf (rare, and no gravy), I am yours, cordially,

MARK TWAIN.

THE "PATRIOT."

How the Discomfiture of the Unterrified was Brought About.

Under a gloomy caption the Harrisburg *Patriot*, one of the leading journals of the opposition in this State, supplies its readers with a number of reasons why the Democracy met with defeat. It quite broadly hints at the blunders of the Democratic politicians, and then drops down on the Harrisburg Convention in this style:—

"Such a blunder, we think, was committed by the convention that sat here on the fourteenth of July last in failing to name the chairman of the State Central Committee. We say this was a blunder, nothing more, nothing less. It was no doubt done with the very best intentions. Nevertheless it was a real blunder, causing serious embarrassment, and threatened shipwreck to the whole concern before the campaign had opened."

The *Patriot* brings the State Central Committee to task in the following language:—

There was another serious mistake made, in our estimation, and made too with the purest of motives. It is unwise to undertake to make Philadelphia the political capital of the State. Harrisburg is made so by law, and when the Democratic party comes to act accordingly, its advantages will be seen and felt. The Democracy of Pennsylvania could scarcely subsist without the aid they receive in Philadelphia. The Democracy of Philadelphia poll nearly one-fourth the whole vote of the party in the State. But this is not all. The "sinews of war" are in much larger proportion furnished there. Without the aid, therefore, of the Democracy of Philadelphia, the party in the State would indeed go a-begging. But this furnishes no conclusive reason why the State Central Committee should make its headquarters there. The only other argument urged in favor of Philadelphia as the headquarters is, that more people from the interior of the State visit Philadelphia than Harrisburg, and can be seen and talked to. This is all very true, and is entitled to much weight. But on the other hand Philadelphia is a far more expensive place to live and rent rooms than Harrisburg, and besides, the working force of the committee find much more to divert their attention from their legitimate duties there than they would here. Besides this, Harrisburg is much nearer the centre of the State, and her facility for the distribution of documents, and political information is much the best. We are satisfied that if the trial was once fairly made, Harrisburg would always thereafter be continued as the headquarters of the Democratic State Central Committee.

"Defeated though not dismayed" is the motto of the *Patriot*, as will be seen in the following conclusion of its editorial:—

We shall not attempt to assign the particular reasons for our defeat yesterday. It will be more prudent to wait and see precisely how much we are beaten, and in what portion of the State, and among what classes of voters our losses and gains preponderate. In the meantime, though defeated in a contest in which we should have won, we are not dismayed, and can say to Democrats everywhere, the Democracy of Pennsylvania believing their cause to be just, are as ready now in the midst of defeat to do battle for the right as ever they were.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22 fmwtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."
EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT,
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30 5

GIRARD TUBE WORKS
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE,
No. 42 North FIFTH Street. [41

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 9 25

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.
AND
RO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK,
JOHN E. COPE.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 126 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 2 23

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfm3

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 712 CHESNUT Street. 113wfm3

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 10, No. 38 S. ELEVENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
INTEREST 6 PER CENT. IN GOLD.
Since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, May 10, its earnings have been at the rate of about EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR. The earnings for September were
$762,177·43.
The First Mortgage Bonds of the Company amount to $28,816,000, and the interest liability to $1,728,960 gold, or about $2,534,096 in currency. It will be noticed that the present earnings provide an ample fund for the payment of this interest and leave a large surplus.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS,
To the amount of Ten Million Dollars, were issued to obtain means to finish the road, and are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the entire Land Grant of the Company, amounting to 13,824,000 acres. The sales of land were opened in Omaha July 27, and average at the rate of $200,000 per month.
THE LAND GRANT BONDS ARE RECEIVED in payment for all the Company's lands, at par, and the demand from actual settlers will give them a certain market. They run twenty years and pay seven per cent. interest in currency.
Although the Company have disposed of all their bonds, yet, as they are offered in market, we continue to fill orders at the current rates.
We have no hesitation in recommending both the First Mortgage and the Land Grant Bonds as a very valuable and perfectly safe investment.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS,
10 11 mwf6t No. 40 South THIRD Street.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 7 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 1y 2 1

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26 5

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 24

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE.
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe. 1 2 tf

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD. 10 5 3m

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA

FINANCIAL.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 EXCHANGE Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 PINE Street, New York, offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay Seven Per Cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant, the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation NOW EARNS MORE THAN ENOUGH NET INCOME TO PAY THE INTEREST ON THE NEW LOAN. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps, and Circulars furnished on application.

We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, and offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.

TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
NO. 309 WALNUT STREET,
5 24 fmwrplm PHILADELPHIA.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 1y 2 1 PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26 4

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. 50. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS for store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, dog, cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
7 3 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SNS,
2 3 fmw4 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

Where Do Some Things Come From?

It is not difficult to understand that things made of wood and stone and metal, of which the supply is virtually unlimited, as well as fabrics of cotton, muslin, gauze, and wool, should be turned out as fast as they are wanted. It is comprehensible, too, that such developments of silk and satin and velvet as may hit the humor of the moment should be forthcoming, in a degree commensurate with the requirements of the public; though this is less easy to understand when one reflects that the whole supply is due to the exertions of a finite number of small caterpillars. The multiplication of objects, the material for constructing which is practically unlimited, is tolerably comprehensible; but what seems unaccountable is the extraordinary way in which certain products of nature—animal, vegetable, and mineral—seem to rush into existence on the shortest notice, whenever a demand for them springs up.

How wonderfully accommodating—to take an instance—has nature proved of late years in connection with the increased prolificness of the Seal Tribe, or at any rate that portion of it which furnishes the material that goes by the name of seal-skin! It is only within the last dozen years or so that this particular kind of fur has become furiously popular. It is marvellous to observe how strangely within that comparatively short time, the supply has increased and multiplied also. A few years ago a seal-skin cloak was an uncommon garment, a rarity: whereas, now, during the whole of the autumn and winter seasons, we are so surrounded by all sorts of seal-skin garments—cloaks, jackets, waistcoats, hats, caps, muffs, tippets, and the like: not to speak of cigar-cases, purses, tobacco-pouches, blotting-books, and other miscellaneous objects—that we might suppose seal-skin to be not merely, as Jaques said of motley, "Your only wear," but your only decorative fabric available for any purpose whatsoever. For, look where one may, it is still seal-skin; seal-skin, seal-skin, everywhere. On the shoulders of ladies; on the breasts of the lords of creation; in the shop-windows; in the circulars which are thrust into our letter-boxes, announcing a consignment of ever so many thousand seal-skin jackets; in the advertisement sheets of the newspapers, from the *Times Supplement* to the columns of the *Exchange and Mart*—in which last journal the yearnings of humanity after seal-skin, and its readiness to barter all other property, of whatsoever kind, in exchange for this idolized fur, are more touchingly expressed than in any other—under each and all of these aspects the seal-skin rage is continually kept before us.

But the supply with which this phocal rage is appeased is the marvellous thing. How is it that such supply has suddenly come into existence? Or, was it always there, though there was no demand? Has the genus phoca been wearing sealskin jackets ever since the creation, retaining unmolested their possession of those priceless wares through countless ages; or has this obliging tribe of animals increased in numbers of late years, out of readiness to gratify the caprice of the fashionable world?

Then there are the kids again—what shall we say of the kids? If it be matter of wonder where all the seals come from, how much more wonderful, how stupefying and stunning, is the thought of the myriads of young goats whose existence is absolutely necessary to furnish the gloves of the whole civilized world? Kids! How is it that there exist six yards of ground anywhere, without kids browsing thereon? One would expect that the earth would be teeming and swarming with kids. In every town in England, in France, in Europe, gloves made of what at least professes to be the skin of the kid are exposed for sale; while in the large capitals the number of shops devoted exclusively to the diffusion of kid gloves is almost incredible. Taking Paris and London alone, and occupying ourselves only with a few of the principal thoroughfares, we should find enough of such shops to suggest the existence somewhere of such flocks of kids as would overrun at least all the pasture lands of the civilized earth. How many such shops are there in the Palais Royal, the Boulevards, the Rue de Rivoli, the Rue de la Paix; how many in Regent street, Oxford street, Bond street, the Strand, Cheapside, and Piccadilly? How many in other great capitals? How many in South America, how many in Australia, how many in New Zealand? If we take the trouble to enter on the field of conjecture which is thus opened out before us, we shall be cast out in imagination on immeasurable unknown prairies where the foot of man has never trod (except to capture kids), and where skipping kids disport themselves in such prodigious numbers that the American herd of buffaloes who took six weeks to pass a man in a ditch at full gallop, would be as an every-day drove in the comparison.

I speak of the supply of the raw material, and not the enormous multiplication and sale of the gloves themselves. When one remembers how many are the occasions of show and ceremony where gloves of the palest and most delicate tints are alone admissible, and how soon (covering as they do a part of the human frame which comes in continual contact with all sorts of objects) they become soiled and unfit for use, there is no difficulty in understanding the sale of almost any number of gloves that can be manufactured. It is the multiplication of the kids of whose skins the gloves are made that is the staggering subject of reflection, and it is in connection with this, and remembering how comparatively rare, even in France, Italy, and Switzerland, and other goat producing countries, are the occasions when the traveler encounters kids in any number, that I find myself again and again constrained to ask, O where and O where are your glove producing kips?

Is it not a fact that there are more fair-haired children to be seen in this country than there used to be? Any one who can find leisure in the early part of the day to visit those portions of our parks and public gardens where children most resort, will infallibly be struck by the great increase in the number of children whose hair is to be classed as belonging to the groupe of colors which we call "light." Now we know that fair hair has lately been very much the rage, and we also know that various inventions have been published for taking the natural darkness out of the hair, and imparting to it a flaxen or golden shade. The use of such medicaments has, however, always been confined to grown-up people, and in none of the recorded instances of that tampering with the natural color of the hair which has been common of late years, have children had any part; so their adaptation to the fashion of the time in this respect would seem to be purely attributable to an obligingness on the part of Dame Nature similar to the politeness of the seals and the philanthropy of the kids.

There was a taste the other day for pug-dogs. Fashion had no sooner issued her mandate on the subject, than behold, in all directions there were pugs! The earth appeared to teem with short noses and black muzzles; and any one who wanted a pug (and chose to pay for it) was straightway provided with one of those fascinating animals. Is there any room for doubt that if phœnixes or unicorns were to become the fashion, they would turn up by the score as soon as wanted?

It is not possible that any one, possessed of any reflective power, and being in the habit of frequenting the various kinds of social celebrations, slavery to which forms the principal occupation of a large portion of civilized society, can have failed to speculate on the momentous question, Where do all the plovers' eggs come from? They appear at all sorts of meals—dinners, wedding breakfasts, show luncheons, picnics, evening-party refreshment tables, ball suppers. In all sorts of forms, too, do they appear; nestling in moss, held in bondage caressingly by succulent jelly, pearly and cool, the golden yolk just suggested through the semi-transparent white. Prodigiously good they are, in whatever shape presented, but prodigiously mysterious also, in their faculty of turning up in enormous quantities for the London season, and then disappearing with equally strange and inexplicable despatch. Very rarely does one encounter these plovers' eggs except during the London season; and as to the plovers themselves, now and then, in crossing a breezy upland, the pedestrian's attention is caught by their shrill, plaintive cry and their rapid flight round and round his head, as they seek to draw him away from the nest which lies close by; but it is only now and then that the plovers are thus met with, and even where they are thickest, their numbers do not account for those innumerable dishes full of their eggs.

And naturally associated with the plovers' egg difficulty is another: I mean the great champagne mystery. The consumption of this beverage is confined to no particular place, nor to any especial season of the year. Always, everywhere, by everybody, this favorite drink is appreciated. One would think that the supply required for this country alone, and during that one period of the year which we call "the season," would exhaust the produce of all the vineyards the champagne districts can furnish. Let the reader consider the Derby Day, or merely take it in conjunction with the Cup Day at Ascot, and then endeavor to form some dimly approximate notion of the quantity of champagne required. There are those who have seen the champagne dripping through the floors of carriages on Epsom Downs; and even those who have not been favored with that rich experience, but have merely witnessed the ordinary performances during the luncheon hours there, are able to form a tolerably accurate idea of the rate at which champagne disappears on the occasion of those wondrous orgies.

At the Ascot Meeting it is the same story. The same at Goodwood, Doncaster, Newmarket. At all the minor races, at Henley, at every regatta held at Cowes or Ride, or anywhere, and on all those occasions of a more private nature at which we have just seen the dish of plovers' eggs making a goodly appearance, it is again the same. The thought of all the champagne required for England, not to speak of the still greater quantities needed for the supply of continental capitals, and there not alone for those great festal occasions when royal personages meet together, and are entertained at banquets, balls, and the like, but for all the smaller and snugger meals which come off at restaurants, cafes, hotels, and taverns—the thought, I say, of all this champagne, and all this society as I may say floating in it, becomes distracting.

But where does that same creamy liquor all come from? We all know that we are expected to swallow a great deal in connection with our wine besides the liquid itself. It requires a most remarkable amount of faith to suppose that those small tracts of land which give their name to the more renowned growths of France and Germany can supply all the cellars throughout Europe. An enigma this, which, with regard to other wines, may be looked upon as simply a difficulty; but which, when champagne is in question, culminates into an impossibility.

The milk and cream, again, supplied twice a day to the inhabitants of England, and for the furnishing of which—since fresh milk cannot be imported from other countries—we are dependent on the resources of the British cows—the enormous daily yield of this article of consumption is a thing not to be thought of without wonder. Summon before the mind the vast area of London and its suburbs, and remember that in every street, square, place, terrace, court, blind alley, throughout its enormous extent, from Highgate and Hornsey in the north to Camberwell and Dulwich in the south, and from Wimbledon and Putney in the west to Rotherhithe, Hackney, Bow, in the east, the clink of the milk-pail is heard twice every day throughout the year, Sundays included. And all this professes, remember, to be new milk, so that in addition there must be taken into account an entirely separate reservoir of milk set aside for the development of all that mass of cream which is required, at certain times of year, for the supply of the metropolis. What a supply must that be! Think of all the ice-creams sold at all the pastry-cooks' shops besides those which are served up in private houses! Think of all the cream eaten with strawberries, of the cream required for cooking purposes, of the recipes of those great artists who are always directing their disciples to "take a quart of cream," or to "add a pint of good cream," or "now throw in" a pint or so of cream. And, besides, what becomes of all this supply of milk and cream when it is no longer wanted in the metropolis? On the 30th of June it is required; on the 30th of July it is not. The main body of cream-consumers have by that time left London and are dispersed over the world. Do the cows follow them?

A solution of some of the abeve-stated difficulties might be afforded by supposing the existence—not a very wide stretch of imagination—of a wholesale system of adulteration, It is possible to make champagne, for instance, and alas! I fear, milk and cream too, to order; but no manufactory can turn out plovers' eggs to order. And where are the iron works, saw-mills, or galvanized-zinc factories that contract to supply an unlimited number of sweetbreads,—by the by, another delicacy required, like the plovers' eggs, on a huge scale during the London season, and hardly wanted at other times!—*All the Year Round.*

GREAT SAVING OF FUEL.—COMSTOCK'S PATENT REVOLVING FLUE RADIATOR

Should be in use on every Heater and Stove. It increases the heat fifty per cent. and saves nearly one-half of the coal, and will also heat a room above in place of a stove. CALL AND SEE THEM at the manufactory of

C. J. DOUGHERTY,
No. 12 N. NINTH Street.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 229 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. COLEMAN,
Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M. 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5:55 and 8:12 A. M. and 1 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:25 and 11:50 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:35 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:10 and 8:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., passing Reading at 4:10 and 7:05 A. M. and 6:10 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and from Tremont at 6:45 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points designed, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:35 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8:15 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	9:00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:10 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7:30 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	2:15 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	3:20 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	1:20 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	6:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	7:15 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	" Harrisburg	5:10 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALL. TYLER, FRE'T, } General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 5:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 9:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, 8, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot. Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M., 8 and 12 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9:30 P. M.
Erie Accommodation	11:00 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	2:45 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	6:20 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 4:05 and 6:35 P. M.	
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	6:10 P. M.
Day Express	1:30 P. M.
Pacific Express	8:25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR Bethlehem, Doylestown, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Tunkhannock, and Scranton.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 6:45 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 3:15, 5:20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:45, and 8:25 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:55 and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:20, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:35, 4:35, 6:45, and 9:35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
For Abington at 7 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Abington for Philadelphia at 8 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 29

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:30 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:30 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Trains for Baltimore Central R. R.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3¾ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¼, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7½, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The Full Official Vote—A General Summary and Comparison.

We published yesterday afternoon the official vote of the city, as declared by the return judges, as far as they had proceeded when their operations were interrupted by the invasion of the deputy sheriffs and police. On another page the vote is given in full, and we present below a general summary and comparisons, which will be found instructive, as well as entertaining:—

Vote for Governor—	
John W. Geary, Rep	51,292
Asa Packer, Dem	46,892
Geary's majority	4,400
Total vote	98,004
Vote for Judge of Supreme Court—	
Henry W. Williams, Rep	51,838
Cyrus L. Pershing, Dem	46,485
Williams' majority	5,353
Total vote	98,323
Vote for City Treasurer—	
Joseph F. Marcer, Rep	51,080
Wm. C. Patterson, Dem	46,283
Robert England, Temp	294
Marcer over Patterson	4,797
Marcer over both	4,503
Total vote	97,657
Vote for City Commissioner—	
Thomas M. Locke, Rep	51,226
John R. Coxe, Dem	46,111
Thomas Finley, Temp	290
Locke over Coxe	5,115
Locke over both	4,825
Total vote	97,627
Vote for Recorder of Deeds—	
John A. Houseman, Rep	50,707
John G. Brenner, Dem	46,890
George S. Ferguson, Temp	248
Houseman over Brenner	4,397
Houseman over both	4,059
Total vote	97,535
Vote for Prothonotary of District Court—	
William K. Hopkins, Rep	51,312
Washington J. Jackson, Dem	46,46
William C. Claghorn, Temp	37
Hopkins over Jackson	4,848
Hopkins over both	4,476
Total vote	98,148
Vote for Clerk of Quarter Sessions—	
Thomas Ashton, Rep	51,631
David W. Sellers, Dem	45,965
I. Newton Peirce, Temp	276
Ashton over Sellers	5,666
Ashton over both	5,390
Total vote	97,872
Vote for Coroner—	
William Taylor, Rep	51,387
Joseph M. Reichard, Dem	46,606
George Gabel, Temp	261
Taylor over Reichard	4,781
Taylor over both	4,520
Total vote	98,254
Highest Aggregate Vote (Sup. Court Judge)	98,323
Lowest " " (Recorder of Deeds)	97,535
Average " "	97,928
Highest Rep. Vote (Williams)	51,838
Lowest " (Houseman	50,707
Average "	51,309
Highest Dem. Vote (Packer)	46,892
Lowest " (Sellers)	45,965
Average "	46,401
Highest Rep. Majority (Ashton)	5,666
Lowest " (Houseman	4,397
Average "	4,908

The following is a comparison of the vote on Tuesday with that of last year:—

	Oct. 1869.	*Nov.* 1868.
Aggregate loss	24,513	18,290
Republican loss	9,824	9,676
Democratic loss	14,497	8,772

It should be remembered, in this connection, that to the Democratic loss on the average vote as compared with that of November last should be added the votes in the Third and Fourth wards, which were rejected by the Return Judges.

The following was the vote in the city in 1866, 1867, and 1868:—

Year.	*Office.*	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Maj.*	*Total.*
1866	Governor	54,955	48,817	5838R	103,022
"	—Judge Com. Pleas	54,569	48,488	6071R	103,947
"	—Recorder of Deeds	52,151	50,750	1401R	102,901
1867	Supreme Court	49,429	52,009	2580D	101,539
"	—Judge Com. Pleas	47,065	51,590	4525D	101,545
"	—Sheriff	48,241	52,956	4719D	101,313
"	—Register of Wills	50,072	51,370	1298D	101,445
1868	Auditor-General	60,833	60,808	175D	121,441
"	—Mayor	59,679	61,517	1838D	121,196
"	—Judge Dist. Court	60,674	60,649	25R	121,323
"	—Receiver of Taxes	60,756	60,814	2581D	121,980
"	—President	60,985	55,173	5812R	116,158

FIRE.—About 1 o'clock this morning the alarm bells were rung for a fire on Walnut street, west of Twentieth. On reaching the locality the firemen discovered that the premises No. 2023 Walnut street, occupied by Mr. J. Hayes Linville, were on fire. The circumstances were as follows:—Mr. Linville and his family started yesterday morning for New York, leaving the house in charge of two domestics, Annie Campbell and Susan Lee.

They built a fire in the grate of the sitting-room in the second story, and kept it burning during the day. At night a blower was put in front of it. Susan was out during the evening, and returned home with a friend—one Sallie McFagan—who, after serving as a domestic in the house of Miss Biddle, had amassed enough money to carry her to Ireland, and was about departing thither. When the three were in the house for the night, the dwelling was locked up and all went to bed. Susan and her friend slept in the attic—Annie in the third story. About 1 o'clock, as mentioned, the fire broke out, and they were all aroused by the suffocating smoke. Annie escaped through the front door, the other two through the trap in the roof, thence into a neighboring dwelling.

During the afternoon a strong odor of something scorching or burning was perceived in the house, but as, on a search being made, no fire was discovered, the matter was not deemed of sufficient importance to give any alarm.

It has now been ascertained that the odor was caused by the burning of the trimmers and girders under the low-down grate in which the girls had built a fire too hot. From these timbers, after the servants had retired, the fire communicated to the sitting-room, consumed the back stairway, worked its way into the back parlor, and into the entry. In fact, the whole building was badly smoked and burned, and in addition fairly deluged with water. The loss, at the lowest estimate, cannot fall short of $5000, but as Mr. Linville is not in the city, the precise figure is wanting. The building is presumed to be insured as well as its contents.

The place had a Mansard roof. It is the first time that a fire in this city has occurred in a building so covered, and, as has been feared, under such roofing the fire proved very stubborn.

One of the servants in the house, in her hurried flight, left $150 in money behind. The money was lost. Miss Sallie McFagan likewise lost the sum of money she had saved to pay her passage to the "ould country." The insurance patrol carried the piano and other valuable articles of furniture, uninjured, out of the burning dwelling.

The dwelling No. 2021, adjoining to the east, occupied by Mr. George N. Allen, was damaged both by fire and water.

That of Judge Porter, No. 2025, was also injured. The Judge and his family are still out of town, not having yet returned from their country seat.

The house of Mr. C. B. Mount, No. 2027, was likewise slightly damaged by water.

AN ADVANTAGEOUS VACANCY.—The position of Assistant Superintendent and Teacher in the white department of the House of Refuge, located at Twenty-second and Parrish streets, is now vacant. The conductors of the institution are cultured, Christian gentlemen, James J. Barclay, Esq., being President. Applications for the office will be received until the 24th inst.

KILLED.—Yesterday a young man, twenty-one years of age, named John Hill, fell down the hatch of the steamer Juniata, lying at Queen street wharf, and was instantly killed. He was employed on the vessel. His home was at No. 339 North Second street.

AN IRATE RAGPICKER.—Martin Geister, who follows the calling of a ragpicker, was pursued and hooted at yesterday by a crowd of mischievous urchins at Second and Master streets. He fired a pistol at them, but hurt nobody. Alderman Randall held him to answer.

BELLICOSE.—A certain Robert Armstrong committed an assault and battery on Michael Dorsey yesterday at Seventeenth and Montrose streets, for which Alderman Dallas held him to bail.

INDECENT.—An animal named Henry Geiss, 57 years of age, was held to bail yesterday by Alderman Massey for indelicate behavior at Tenth and Brown streets.

A THIEF.—A chap named Robert Tuft stole a piece of shirting yesterday from a dry goods store at Master and Hancock streets. Alderman Eggleton held him to bail.

THE RUSH LEGACY.

To the Shareholders of the Library Company of Philadelphia:—The undersigned, members on behalf of the shareholders of a joint committee of directors and shareholders, appointed on the subject of the bequest and legacy of the late Dr. James Rush, respectfully ask your attention to a few matters connected with the question of the acceptance or rejection of the munificent donation of the testator.

VALUE OF THE BEQUEST.

The value of the property bequeated to the library equals nearly one million one hundred thousand dollars; and, from its nature, we believe that it will considerably exceed that value before it will become necessary to transmute it into money. We think that all will agree that there is no institution more wanting in our large and beautiful city than a great public library, in which may be collected for public use those works of literature and science so necessary for intellectual development. In the magnificent donation of Dr. Rush an opportunity is afforded to accomplish an object so much to be desired.

The reasons which should lead to the rejection of such a legacy, and thus defeat this great public good, ought certainly to be clear, grave, and imperative. The Joint Committee of Directors and Shareholders has given those assigned a long, most anxious, and careful scrutiny; and have come to the conclusion that none of them separately, nor all combined, are adequate to such a result.

THE SITE OF THE PHILADELPHIA LIBRARY NOT TO BE CHANGED.

The principal objection to the acceptance of the legacy arises from the proposed site of the "Ridgway Branch" of the library. It is true that the committee would have preferred a more central cite for the building. But the executor of Dr. Rush, both from the expressed wishes of the testator during his life, as well as from his own judgment of the suitableness of the selected site, is indisposed to change it. The committee did not enter into the consideration whether the proposed site, situated as it is on the finest avenue of Philadelphia, might not at an early future be surrounded with the finest public and private structures, and thus become most eligible, because a simple solution of the difficulty presented itself. This was to keep up and maintain our present library on its present site, retaining in it all books of general circulation; transferring to the Ridgway Branch only such works as are sought for by students and profounder scholars; and if necessary, erecting a fire-proof building on our present, or some equally convenient site, for the reception and distribution of works of general circulation.

THE RIDGWAY BRANCH SEPARATE AND SELF-SUPPORTING.

Among the other objections to the legacy is one that the Library Company of Philadelphia cannot, consistently with the will of Dr. Rush, retain any portion of their books in their present building. None of the objections taken seem to us more unsound than this. The Library Company of Philadelphia, its property and estate, are totally different things from the "Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library." Dr. Rush distinctly provides for their always being kept separate and apart. The accounts of the "Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia" are by the will to be kept separate and distinct from all other accounts of said Library Company." The books to be purchased for it are to be of solid literary character. In the clause providing for the change of trustee, in case of abuse of the trust, the books and furniture belonging to the Ridgway branch of the library are, together with the other estate, to be transferred to the new trustee. Without keeping the estate, property, books, etc., of the Ridgway branch of the library apart, the will could not be carried into effect. In the opinion of the committee, after the acceptance of Dr. Rush's legacy, the Library Company will continue in as full right of its property as it possessed before; and in no respect will it be molested with, or embarrassed by, the property of the trust.

IMPORTANCE OF IMMEDIATE DECISION.

It is also urged that the time has not yet arrived for the acceptance or refusal of the legacy, but that such election is only required to be made when the library building, intended by the executor to be placed under the care of the Library Company of Philadelphia, is erected and completed. This position was not regarded by the joint committee as well founded. It is true that, as part of the duties of his office, the executor is directed to erect a library building, to be placed, when finished, in the care and control of the company. But if the Library Company of Philadelphia should "omit or decline" the execution of the trusts of the will, then the executor is constituted a trustee to "found and endow a public library, entirely distinct from the Philadelphia Library, to be named and called the Ridgway Library." The building he would erect for the Ridgway Library would necessarily be a different one, in cost and extent, from one erected for the Ridgway branch of the Philadelphia Library. Surely the executor, having such a double duty to perform, cannot, under such circumstances, be required to expend the bulk of the estate in a building for the occupation of the Philadelphia Library, without knowing whether, when such building is completed, the Philadelphia Library will accept it, and enter into the execution of the trust. The Joint Committee, therefore, were of opinion that the executor had the legal and moral right at once to know what position the Philadelphia Library intended to assume in regard to the acceptance or refusal of the trust, so as to enable him to carry out the alternative duty imposed on him by the will, in the event of a refusal.

One or two other objections started may be disposed of in a few words. It is said that under the language of the will, books might be introduced of questionable morality. But as no books can be placed on our shelves except by the consent and with the approbation of the Directors, the high social and moral character of these gentlemen is a guarantee against such an imaginary danger.

FREEDOM OF THE COMPANY FROM PECUNIARY RESPONSIBILITY.

There is nothing of practical value in the notion that the library company may incur pecuniary liabilities in accepting the simple execution of the trusts of the will. The estate is immense, and will come into our hands free from debts or liabilities. The only obligation the library company will assume in accepting this trust will be the obligation to execute its duties with fidelity. Your committee therefore advise that the first four resolutions submitted to the stockholders be voted on affirmatively.

THE FIFTH RESOLUTION A VIRTUAL REJECTION.

The fifth resolution, if adopted, amounts to a rejection of the legacy, and was, it seems to us, so intended. Members, therefore, favorable to accepting the legacy will, of course, write No opposite the last resolution.

PROXIES NOT TO BE SENT TO OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

As the vote on the 18th inst. is intended to bring out the unbiassed opinions of the members, the Directors of the company and their librarian decline to take proxies, and those who have already signed proxies to vote at the meetings of the company are requested—if not able to go to the polls themselves—to sign the new proxies sent to them, and if in favor of acceptance to forward the same by mail to either of the undersigned.

FREDERICK FRALEY, No. 417 Walnut street.
EDWARD KING, No. 3 S. Fifteenth street.
BENJAMIN V. MARSH, No. 309 Market street.
WM. W. LONGSTRETH, No. 2017 Chesnut street.
JOSEPH CARSON, M. D., No. 1120 Spruce street.

M'MULLIN.

His Hearing Upon the Assault and Battery Charge Postponed.

Bill McMullin, the notorious Democratic alderman of the Fourth ward, who was to have had a hearing before Recorder Given at 2 o'clock this afternoon, upon the charge of having committed an assault and battery yesterday, in front of Independence Hall, upon the person of a gentleman, failed to put in an appearance at the hour fixed, and his case was consequently postponed until Monday next at 3 P. M. The Recorder stated that he could not be found this morning.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION that bears great similitude to the case of Mr. Brooks has been perpetrated. Patrick Manley, a whisky inspector, while engaged last evening inspecting some whisky in Market street, near Thirtieth, was waylaid by three men and beaten in a dreadful manner. One of the men then ran into a store, and seizing a long knife, thrust the blade in the back of Manley. Information was given at the detective office, when the detectives at once set themselves about the work of capturing the parties implicated in the murderous affray. Owen McCarthney was soon arrested as one of the party, and taken to the lock-up, to await a hearing. The other men have not yet been secured. The affair has created an intense excitement, and a determination to arrest the guilty. The wounds of Mr. Manley are of a serious character.

MOUNTJOY IN TROUBLE.—George Mountjoy, with others, was been arrested on the charge of having unlawfully removed fifty-three barrels of whisky (under seizure) from his distillery on Charlotte street. He will have a hearing before the United States Commissioner to-morrow.

—Pere Hyacinthe, General Fremont, Meredith Read, Minister Washburne, and Dore are all being busted by Vanity Fair.

—Father Hyacinthe's letter was telegraphed in full to nearly all European capitals on the evening of its appearance.

—The bust of the Princess Louise, donated by the Queen, is to be placed in the chief exhibition room of the Royal Academy.

PEACHES.

What the Product of 1869 Was.

A writer from Lincoln, Sussex county, Delaware, says:—

The peach harvest is ended, to the great relief of overtasked men and beasts. The "long agony is over," and there is leisure for summing up the results.

These are quite satisfactory. The yield of fruit has overpassed all estimates previously made. The shipments over the Delaware Railroad have been more than 4000 car loads, at 508 baskets per car—an aggregate of 2,000,000 baskets or more. The line of outside steamers from one point, Mahon's river, have taken to New York 400,000 baskets, doubling the amount of shipments they had counted on, and demonstrating the superior advantages of the Atlantic route for shipping fruit to the metropolis.

From Appoquinimink creek 400,000 baskets, and from other landings along the Delaware 200,000 baskets were shipped. This sums up 1,000,000 baskets finding water conveyance to market, and with the railroad shipments, 3,000,000 baskets from Delaware. Unless the railroad company shall consent to reduce their tariff of freights, the proportion of water shipments will go on increasing. Is the business of peach-culture overdone? A decided negative to the question is given by experienced peach-growers. 3,000,000 baskets from Delaware, with a reinforcement of perhaps 1,000,000 from other States, have failed to glut the market. Yet so immense a crop of this fruit has never been gathered before, and will not be again probably in fifty years. Various unfavorable circumstances combined to forbid the hope of remunerative prices this season. The trees were too overloaded to mature first-class fruits. The market was early depressed, almost irrevocably, by the premature and unripe fruit thrown upon it without stint. Then unprecedented drought and heat combined hastened the ripening of the mature crop, so crowding it upon the market too rapidly. Notwithstanding, the returns have been such as not to put the producer out of humor. The average net proceeds have been at the lowest estimate 30 cents per basket—others say 60 cents. The average profits of a friend of ours, after paying 35 cents per basket freight, was 75 cents, proving the good policy of sending to market only selected fruit. A medium between the prices named—say 50 cents—may be taken as the average net proceeds per basket. At this estimate two men, Daniel Corbit and S. F. Shallcross, of Odessa, have realized the snug sum of $60,000 each for a crop of 100,000 baskets. The net profits to the peach growers of Delaware have been for 300,000 baskets no less than $15,000,000. Then, nearly as much more has gone into the hands of the basket makers, the transportation companies, packers, and other employes. We hardly exaggerate in saying that the Diamond State is the better financially by $3,000,000 to-day for her peach crop of 1869.

In fact, this crop had been looked forward to to redeem the State from the financial ruin that threatened it in consequence of crops cut short by two successive wet seasons—an anticipation justified by the results. Peach-culture is, and for a term of years will be, a mine which the Diamond State will not fail to work diligently and with profit.

THE WEST INDIES.

Facts About Coolie Immigration.

KINGSTON, Oct. 1.—Jamaica and Demerara continue to receive large additions to their laboring population by frequent arrivals of ships with coolies from India. Four vessels with coolies are now on their way from Calcutta to those colonies, and at the latest advices from that place, several more were about being taken up capable of conveying 400 or 500 emigrants each. In Jamaica the coolies are giving great satisfaction to the planters, working steadily, and demeaning themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner; but in Western Demarara these people have recently become exceedingly turbulent and troublesome. On one sugar plantation they attempted to kill the manager, several of them falling upon him and beating him to within an inch of his life. Upon his being rescued from their clutches, the whole body of coolies on the estate broke out into open riot, setting the police and authorities at defiance, all efforts to quell the disturbance proving unavailing, until the troops were called out. In this part of Demarara wife-murder has become so common among the coolies that a Georgetown paper notices it as something worthy of record that for a whole fortnight there had been but one coolie woman murdered by her husband. In other parts of the colony both the coolies and the Chinese are doing well. The former are the largest depositors among the laboring classes in the savings banks of the colony, while the Chinese stand lowest of all. The coolie earns, it may be, 24 or 48 cents each working day, and lives on 12, depositing the balance. John Chinaman indulges too freely in cow heads, cow heels, and provisions of various kinds, to save much of his earnings; but these are spent in the colony, and therefore do good to others. The logwood trade has had an extraordinary increase, owing to troubles in Hayti.

A Sudden Depression.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 11.

We have received considerable information concerning the state of affairs upon the Isthmus of Panama from Mr. Charles E. Perry, United States Consul at Aspinwall, who has just arrived from that port. Mr. Perry says that business generally was very dull upon the Isthmus, and a further decline is even looked for. This state of affairs is consequent upon the opening of the Pacific Railroad, and the transportation of large quantities of goods and many passengers by that route instead of by the way of the Isthmus and the Panama Railroad as formerly. The business of the merchants of Aspinwall and Panama, who have always depended largely on the custom of the California passengers, has been materially reduced, and the hotels are also suffering from the withdrawal of a large portion of that trade. Instead of four steamers a month, as formerly, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company now send but two, and but comparatively few passengers are now being conveyed by this route. The establishment of the Pacific Railroad has been a severe blow to the traffic upon and by the way of the Isthmus, and the foreign residents of that locality are not inclined to look with favor upon that great enterprise. There is a prospect, however, of Panama being made the capital and seat of government of the United States of Colombia, and that, with the addition of the commencement of the proposed ship canal, would tend to put another face upon matters.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	177	Western Union Tele.	36¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	33	Toledo & Wabash R.	64
Pa. and Rea. R.	95	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	67
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	91½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p	81
Cle. and Pitt. R.	109	Adams Express	57
Chi. and N. W. com.	71½	Wells, Fargo	22½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	83¾	United States	58½
Chi. and R. I. R.	106¾	Tennessee 6s, n	55
Pitt., Ft. Way. & Ch.	85	Gold	130¼
Pacific M. S.	56¾	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2400 City 6s, N	c.100¾	100 sh Reading R.	c.47-69
$2000 do.	c.100¾	200 do.	s.c. 47¾
$1000 C. & A. 6s '83	83¾	100 do.	b10.47-69
$680 Pa 6s 2 se	107½	43 sh Penna R.	56½
$1000 Pa R. 2 m	94½	28 do.	b5. 56½
5 sh Leh Val. allot cash	52¾	20 sh Cam & Am.	b5.180
38 do.	53	2 sh Cam & A. Sc.	64½

SECOND BOARD.

$1500 City 6s, Old	97	2 sh Penna R.	56½
$800 City 6s, New	100¾	1 do.	56½
$100 do.	100¾	23 sh Leh V R.	55
$1000 Leh 6s R Is	87¾	6 sh C & Am Sc.	65
$1000 Pa & N Y Cl 7s	90¾	100 sh Leh St.	b30. 34

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during week ending Thursday, Oct. 14, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	29,621 15
From Port Carbon	8,690 07
From Pottsville	4,260 11
From Schuylkill Haven	32,399 11
From Auburn	3,257 01
From Port Clinton	6,857 08
From Harrisburg and Dauphin	1,375 09
From Allentown and Alburtis	118 01
Anthracite Coal for week	96,580 03
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	8,775 05
Total for week paying freight	105,355 08
Coal for Company's use	3,360 19
Total all kinds for week	108,716 07
Previously this year	3,288,604 00
Total	3,397,320 07
To Thursday, Oct. 15, 1868	2,988,696 12

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HORSES AND MULES FOR SALE.—Good workers, sold for want of use only. Apply at Stables of Knickerbocker Ice Company, TWENTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets. 10 6 18rp*

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

The Insurrection at Valencia, in Spain—A Government Force Sent to Rout Them—A Wholesale Slaughter of Republicans.

WASHINGTON.

The Yerger Case in the Supreme Court—The War Office and the New Secretary—Stationery Contracts—The Capital Dull.

FROM EUROPE.

Desperate Efforts of Spain to Suppress the Insurrection.

By the Franco-American Cable.

VALENCIA, Oct. 15.—The Government is making still more vigorous efforts for the suppression of the republican insurrectionary movement.

Twelve thousand men of the regular army, with forty pieces of cannon, are in position before the city to-day. The insurgents, aware of the power of this force, asked permission to capitulate, but the official authorities, as well as the officers commanding for the Executive, demanded an unconditional surrender.

The Government in Madrid has resolved to disarm the republican volunteers and dismiss all republican officials and municipal councillors from office.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—1 P. M.—Cotton steady and more active, and the sales will be 12,000 bales; stock at sea 386,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American. Receipts of American Cotton for the week 7000 bales, and not 10,000. Corn, 28s. 9d. Red Wheat, 9s. 2d.; receipts of Wheat for three days, 17,500 quarters, of which 12,500 are American. Cheese, 60s. 6d.

PARIS, Oct. 15—2 P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 71f. 37c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 15.—U. S. Five-twenties opened firm at 88@88¼.

HAVRE, Oct. 15.—Cotton opened heavy for both on the spot and afloat.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 15—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 15—2 P. M.—Red Winter Wheat, 9s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yerger Case.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day the case of Yerger was brought up on a motion to dismiss the application for a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. The counsel for Yerger opened the case, and was followed by the Attorney-General, who argued at great length that the Court had no jurisdiction. The court-room was filled with prominent members of the Bar.

Dull.

The absence of the President and several members of the Cabinet from the city make matters unusually dull.

The War Office.

General Sherman's assistants in the War Office are settling up affairs preparatory to vacating to the new Secretary.

No Cabinet Meeting.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The President being absent, no Cabinet meeting was held to-day.

Stationery Contracts.

The contracts for furnishing stationery for the Senate of the United States during the ensuing year has been awarded to several firms of this city, New York, and Philadelphia.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Gold and Stock Market.

Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Money is easy and unchanged. Governments steady: Stocks dull with the exception of Lake Shore and Wabash, which advanced about 2 per cent. Gold dull and quiet on account of the election. The price has varied from 130⅛@130 on nominal transactions.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 5@7 per cent. Gold, 130⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 120¾; do. 1864, do., 119¼; do. 1865, do., 119⅜; do. do., new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117⅜; do. 1868, 117⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛. Virginia 6s, new, 52; Missouri 6s, 87¾; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 177½; Erie, 32⅜; Reading, 95¾; Hudson River, 160¼; Michigan Central, 122½; Michigan Southern, 92⅝; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 100¼; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185¼; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—Cotton quiet; 500 bales sold at 26½c. Flour active and declined 5@10c.; sales of 8000 barrels State at $5·65@6·40, Western at $5·60@6·75, and Southern at $5·20@10·25. Wheat firmer and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 78,000 bushels winter red at $1·46@1·50; red Southern, $1·50; white Michigan, $1·58. Corn firmer and higher; sales of 33,000 bushels mixed Western at $1·10@1·15. Oats dull; sales of 21,000 bushels at 63@65c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $31. Lard quiet at 17¾c. Whisky quiet at $1·21½@1·22.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Later Returns from Pennsylvania Counties.

CHAMBERSBURG, Oct. 15.—Franklin county, official:—

Packer	4606	Pershing	4018
Geary	3699	Williams	3707
Packer's maj.	307	Pershing's maj.	311

FROM THE STATE.

National Horse Fair.

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 15.—The National Horse Fair to be held at Williamsport, Pa., October 19, 20, 21, and 22, bids fair to be the largest ever held in this country. One hundred and five entries are made, as high as twenty-one in a class.

FROM THE WEST.

Illness of Admiral Farragut.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—Admiral Farragut was more comfortable last night, with a slight improvement in his condition, but is not out of danger.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.—Cotton dull and nominally 26c. Flour more active and in good demand; Howard street superfine, $5·62½@5·75; do. extra, $6·25@7·; do. family, $7·25@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·75@6·50; do. extra, $6·25@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5·50@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $7@7·25. Wheat steady and receipts light; prime to choice $1·40@1·50. Corn firm at $1·16@1·15 for prime white, and $1·03@1·15 for mixed. Oats, 56@60. Rye $1·10@1·15. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky dull at $1·20@1·21.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Returns from Pennsylvania Counties.

Centre county, official, 366 Democratic majority.

York county, official, 2780 Democratic majority.

Union county, official, 581 Republican majority.

Dauphin county, official, 1332 Republican majority.

FROM THE WEST.

Affairs in Arkansas—Doings of the Liberal Republicans.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says the State Fair is passing off smoothly.

The Liberal Republican State Convention adjourned last night. There was a grand attendance, and the most perfect harmony prevailed. A most liberal and conservative platform was adopted, endorsing universal suffrage, general reform, and the present State Government. Their action is to be referred to the people for endorsement. The liberal newspaper has been sold, and has suspended publication.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Improvements in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Orders have passed Council to purchase the property and franchise of the East Boston Ferry Company for $275,000, and to widen Hanover street, between Blackstone and Commercial, at an expense of $60,000.

Steamer Ashore.

GODERICH, Ontario, Oct. 15.—The steamer Bonnie ran ashore on the beach north of Kincardine harbor last night. The passengers were all saved.

Obituary.

LOWELL, Oct. 15.—John Nesmith, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, died to-day, aged seventy-six.

Mining Stocks.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says the mining stocks sold in the Stock Board there are worth about $5,000,000 less now than they sold for nine months ago. Until the past six months mining stocks have been favorite and easily managed collaterals with the banks, and thus brokers and others were largely aided in carrying on their sharp operations; but of late bankers light shy of stocks. The belief appears to be gaining ground among them that their money is much safer in the hands of those who borrow with the honest object of developing some interest which will tend to build up the State than with those who want it merely to create fictitious values in stocks.

OPENING.

J. G. MAXWELL,

S. E. Corner Chesnut and Eleventh Sts.,

WILL OPEN,

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

October 15 and 16,

With the LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES in GILT HEADINGS, FRINGES, BUTTONS, and every variety of LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

POINTE GAZE, POINTE APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES, REAL THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.

A FULL LINE OF NEW ZEPHYR EMBROIDERIES.

HAT RACKS AND TOWEL RACKS.

RICH SASH AND TIE RIBBONS.

PAPER PATTERNS OF ALL THE NEWEST STYLES. 10 15 2t

DISABLED SOLDIERS, SEAMEN, MARINES etc., whether from wounds, rupture, or disease, who have not yet applied for Pensions, and the widows, minor children, dependent mothers, fathers etc., of those who have died of wounds or of disease contracted in the service, can promptly obtain their pensions by applying to
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philada.

SOLDIERS DISCHARGED BEFORE TWO years' service for injuries or wounds, including rupture, are entitled, they or their widows or heirs (if they have received none), to $200 bounty.
Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street.

THERE IS NOW OVER $5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All persons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 35 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

TO CREDITORS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.—The undersigned are now prepared to prosecute claims before the joint commission created under a recent treaty between the republic of Mexico and the United States, and would invite the attention of claimants to the necessity of an early application to secure a consideration.
ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO.,
7 30 No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Phila.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Shipbuilding Interests—Philadelphians in Washington—Political Movements in Arkansas—Incendiarism in New York—The Recent Elections.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shipbuilding Interests.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Congressional Committee met again to-day, and shipbuilding was considered. A. C. Stimers, Naval Engineer, said if we enjoyed the same laws in this respect as England, we could build as cheaply of American material and superior construction. In England all material entered free of duty, and all articles used by them came out of bond; hence with no duty American iron was superior. If the latter were received free of duty, it would be eventually superseded by the former, under present laws.

A Perjurer in Custody.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—David Yulee, formerly U. S. Senator from Florida, caused the arrest of Francis Vasee for perjury, in proceedings pending to force Yulee into involuntary bankruptcy, in swearing that Yulee had transferred real estate in Florida with intent to defeat the operation of the bankrupt act. Vasee was held in $2000 bail.

Incendiary Fires in Rome.

UTICA, Oct. 15.—Late night before last and yesterday morning there were five fire alarms in Rome. The first did no damage; the second injured a new house, unoccupied, owned by S. M. Gromby, slightly; the third and fourth did but little damage, while the fifth destroyed a barn owned by W. H. Doxtator. Another attempt was frustrated by prompt discovery. All were the work of incendiaries.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Philadelphians at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The party of Philadelphians who visited Annapolis yesterday on invitation of Secretary Robeson, arrived here last night in company with that gentleman. They have come to see sights and have a good time.

Speaker Blaine,

who has been here for some days fitting up his residence for winter, leaves this evening.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Returns from Pennsylvania Counties.

Centre county, official, 366 Democratic majority.

York county, official, 2780 Democratic majority.

Union county, official, 581 Republican majority.

Dauphin county, official, 1332 Republican majority.

FROM THE WEST.

Affairs in Arkansas—Doings of the Liberal Republicans.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 15.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock special says the State Fair is passing off smoothly.

The Liberal Republican State Convention adjourned last night. There was a grand attendance, and the most perfect harmony prevailed. A most liberal and conservative platform was adopted, endorsing universal suffrage, general reform, and the present State Government. Their action is to be referred to the people for endorsement. The liberal newspaper has been sold, and has suspended publication.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Improvements in Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—Orders have passed Council to purchase the property and franchise of the East Boston Ferry Company for $275,000, and to widen Hanover street, between Blackstone and Commercial, at an expense of $60,000.

Steamer Ashore.

GODERICH, Ontario, Oct. 15.—The steamer Bonnie ran ashore on the beach north of Kincardine harbor last night. The passengers were all saved.

Obituary.

LOWELL, Oct. 15.—John Nesmith, formerly